The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902. NO. 24.

A SAFE LOOTED

Robbers Secure $40.00 in Cash and $70,000 in Bonds at Pine Grove Mills.

Pine Grove Mills was visited Thursday night by well equipped and successful robbers, and before the natives realized what had happened the pair put off with a fair amount of cash and bonds.

The roller flour mill, operated by Reuben Tressler, was the scene of the outrage. The thieves gained entrance through a side window. Two loud explosions followed which were heard by some of the residents of the town, but no one thought worth while to investigate as to the cause of the disturbance.

When Mr. Tressler went to his work that morning he found the place in a somewhat wrecked condition. The safe was in small fragments, the ceiling and walls of the office badly shattered, the windows all broken and a general condition of chaos. He also found missing $40 in cash, $700 in bonds and a life insurance policy.

A furniture and undertaking establishment near-by, owned by Mr. Heberling, was also entered, but nothing of importance was taken.

LOCALS.

Mrs. B. H. Arney, of this place, has been in Altoona since Saturday.

John Hosterman will return from Lancaster Saturday. He is now a Junior at Franklin and Marshall.

Mrs. Joseph Atlee and Margaret Harper, both of Tyrone, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Foreman.

Rev. G. W. Enders, D. D., of York, was elected president of the Susquehanna University at Selinsgrove.

Rev. Ward K. Shultz will fill the appointment in the Methodist church, Centre Hall, Sunday at 2 o'clock.

The State College athletes Monday scored a victory over the Carlisle Indians. The contest was very close.

Childrens' service will be observed in the Reformed church in this place Sunday morning to which all are invited.

Miss Katie Keller, daughter of P. F. Keller, to-day (Thursday) went to Munson Station, where her brother Wm. Keller and other relatives are located.

Mrs. Myra Kerr and Mrs. Mary Odenkirk, both of this place, returned from a very pleasant visit to Mifflinburg among the Fosters and other friends.

Mrs. Jane Harper, mother of Mrs. G. H. Emerick, of near this place, is at present staying with her son, J. C. Harper, in Bellefonte, having gone there about a week ago.

A fast freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad Tuesday morning struck and killed William Minehart, aged 33, and Thomas True, aged 44, employed as section men at Lewistown.

Miss Kathryn Kerr, a graduate of Dickinson College, returned home from that institution last week in company with her brother William, who attended the commencement exercises.

Henry Rossman, of Tusseyville, Tuesday went to York where his brother Calvin Rossman, formerly of Siglerville, is engaged. Undertaker Rossman will also attend a meeting of the undertaker's association in Gettysburg, which indicates that he endeavors to keep up with the times in his business.

Hon. Frank B. Keller, of Bramville, West Virginia, attended commencement exercises at State this week. Judge Keller is a member of the West Virginia Supreme court, having received his appointment under President McKinley shortly after his visit to his old home in Boalsburg a year ago. He is president of the alumni association of State College.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boob and daughter Miss Grace, who came east from Cincinnati Tuesday, are expected in town today, Thursday. Mr. Boob will return home Saturday, but the remainder of the family will stay with friends and relatives for a month. The family will be heartily welcomed in this place, where they lived for ten or twelve years prior to last fall.

Prof. H. C. Rothrock, of Catawissa, accompanied by his wife and children, is staying at Mrs. Rothrock's old home in Boalsburg, and is also spending some time at State College, his alma mater. Prof. Rothrock was principal of the Boalsburg, Centre Hall and Millheim schools, and at each place has warm personal friends who are always glad to greet him.

Mr. Hootin, postoffice inspector looked over the Centre Hall postoffice Friday and spoke in the highest terms of Postmaster Boal. In a conversation with the writer the inspector also complimented Postmasters Ross of Linden Hall, and Stuart of State College. In fact, said the inspector, the thirty offices in the county that have been inspected, were all in good condition.

STATE'S COMMENCEMENT.

Notes on the Event.—Dr. Colfelt's Sunday Talk.

The baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Dr. Laurence M. Colfelt was one of particular interest. This was his fourth or fifth sermon at the beginning of commencement at State, and in his introductory remarks the doctor caused smiles to play on the faces of all by saying that he had come to the conclusion that the students preferred to hear a new voice, and that the cannonading the night previous was done with the intention of purifying the air; that a bit of the fireworks had reached the chapel; and that he even imagined he felt a pin on his chair, but closer examination revealed the presence of a splint, and the previous good reputation of the students was saved.

The text was, "As we have therefore opportunity let us do good unto all men"—Gal. 6:10. Opportunity was the word emphasized.

A few se[illegible] special interest to young men, in Dr. Colfelt's sermon are here quoted.

With the greatest preparation college graduates are illy prepared to grapple with the great world.

Combination of capital has not lessened opportunities, but has increased personal possibilities.

Every man you meet in the world is an opportunity to make him your friend.

It's the idler and not the worker who talks about luck.

Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning and go to work.

Good luck is to earn two dollars and spend one.

Good luck is to mind your own business.

Bad luck is the engagement you fail to keep.

Bad luck is to come into the station when the train goes out at the other end.

Good luck is to sow no wild oats—sow good, sound grain.

Good luck is to trust in the Almighty God and have self respect.

Good luck is to do your very best and wait.

Inspire confidence by stability; don't fret about over time and poor pay; inspire the respect of all by being a gentleman.

The greatest opportunities often come in disguise; never refuse a position because it is humble.

King Saul found his opportunity to be king in hunting for his father's asses; David by herding sheep; Grant by tanning leather; Roosevelt while rough-riding.

The greatest chances in human life come in the meanest form; God tests every human being as he tested Christ in the washing of the disciple's feet; don't be looking for extraordinary opportunities; the first rung is enough for any man who can climb; take the first opportunity that comes.

At the alumni luncheon Judge Jas. A. Beaver presided as toast-master. The speakers were Senator Heimbaugh, Congressman C. W. Stone, C. M. Bower, Esq., Mr. Hamill, Prof. Jordan, Dr. Colfelt and President Atherton.

The graduating class consisted of twenty-nine members.

The Junior class has a membership of seventy-two.

A large crowd witnessed State scalp the Indians in the track and field meet Monday by a narrow margin. The contests were most exciting, owing to the teams being so evenly matched. Three of the State records were broken and good time made in all events. The summary:

100-yard dash—Won by Hewitt, State. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

120-yard hurdle—Hernbaker, State. Time, 17 seconds.

Half-mile run—Miles, State. Time, 2 minutes, 3 3 5 seconds.

Mile run—Hummingbird, Carlisle. Time, 4 minutes 43 seconds. (College record broken).

220-yard hurdle—Hernbaker, State. Time, 28 1-5 seconds.

440-yard dash—Mt. Pleasant, Carlisle. Time, 53 seconds.

Pole vault—Saunders, State. Height 10 feet 6 inches.

High jump—Saunders, State. Height, 5 feet 7 inches.

Two-mile run—Hummingbird, Carlisle. Time, 10 minutes 32 1-5 seconds. (Record broken.)

220-yard dash—Cummings, State. Time, 24 2-5 seconds.

Shot put—Philips, Carlisle. Distance, 36 feet 5 inches.

Hammer throw—Waletski, Carlisle. Distance 113 feet 6½ inches.

Broad jump—Whitworth, State. Distance, 22 feet 8½ inches.

Final score—State, 53; Indians, 49.

Charles M. Schwab, of Pittsburg; Charles W. Stone, of Warren; John A. Woodward, of Howard, Centre county, and Dr. M. E. Conard, of West Grove, Chester county, were elected trustees.

David Tuholski, of Erie, won the $25 Junior oratorical prize.

PLEDGED $25,000 TO COLLEGE.

New Building to Be Erected at Franklin and Marshall.

At the meeting of the trustees of Franklin and Marshall College Tuesday arrangements were made for the celebration of the semi-centennial next year. It is proposed on that occasion to raise $50,000 for the endowment fund, which at present is $200,000. The balance due on the Science Building, $25,000, has been pledged by the President George F. Baer, ex-President W. U. Hensel and the Potomac and Pittsburg Synod. The building and equipment will cost $75,000.

Quiet Wedding at Centre Hill.

Last Wednesday evening a quiet wedding occurred at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Burkholder, at Centre Hill, when her only daughter, Miss Effie E. was united in marriage to Bruce Wilbur Ripka, of the same place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Kershner, of the Reformed church, and was witnessed only by the immediate friends and relatives of the family. After the young couple had been made man and wife, an excellent wedding dinner was served. Mr. Ripka is a son of A. C. Ripka, of Centre Hill, and is an industrious young man. His bride is an accomplished young lady, who will make him a fitting helpmeet through life.

LOCALS.

The commencement of Central Pennsylvania College, New Berlin, will begin June 20.

The Lewistown electric light company is almost ready to furnish light to the people of Reedsville.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lingle and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Foreman attended commencement at State Wednesday.

G. W. Rees was elected president of the Bellefonte school board. Col. Fortney held that position for many years.

Grandfather Sellers, Mrs. Edward Meyer and little daughter, Bertha, all of Linden Hall, were in town last Friday.

John Houser, of near Pleasant Gap, in some manner was thrown off a horse last week, and the result was a broken shoulder blade.

Misses Elsie Foreman and Grace Lee stayed in Bellefonte with friends over Sunday. Both are popular young ladies and make friends wherever they go.

Miss Eliza Moore and niece Miss Elsie Moore, of this place, went to State College Saturday and remained during commencement. They were the guests of Oliver Shaw.

Simon King, proprietor of the Coburn House, was in town Friday on business. Mr. King has many old acquaintances in Centre Hall who are always glad to see and note his success at Coburn.

Among those from Centre Hall who attended Main's circus at Bellefonte last Wednesday, and were highly pleased with the same, were Mrs. Flora Bairfoot, Mrs. W. E Park, and Miss Agnes Murray.

The Democratic Erie Herald brings out Chairman William T. Creasy as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Creasy was in the north west section of the State a few days ago and must have left a good impression.

Mrs. John T. Lee will accompany her son Witmer to Pittsburg when he returns to his work Thursday. She will remain in that place for some time and will be the guest of her eldest son, Arney Lee, who is engaged with the Westinghouse people.

Howard S. Yeakle, who had his jaw broken by a ball striking him while engaged in the popular sport at State College a short time ago, is rapidly undergoing repairs. He is a junior at State and one of the most popular young men among the boys and outside people.

Miss Lola Strohm, Tuesday of last week lost a lady's purse between Centre Hall and Penns Cave, containing about $1 50 in change, key, minature photograph with "Commencement at State College," written on the back. The finder will please leave the same at this office.

The Colyers' Mills Cornet Band will hold a festival Saturday evening, June 21, Zion Hill. The band festivals are always looked forward to with pleasure by the people in that community, and they are well supported. The band knows how to conduct such an affair, and that has much to do with their success.

A Milroy correspondent to the Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel says much of the corn must be replanted as the dry weather killed the germs. The grass and wheat will remain short and the oats are not very promising. Grape vines, potatoes, and the entire foliage of some trees, were frozen last Thursday morning.

DEATHS.

CHRISTINA REIFSNYDER.

Mrs. Christina Reifsnyder died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Boob, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Saturday evening of last week at eleven o'clock. Mrs. Reifsnyder had been ill with consumption and a complication of diseases for some months prior to her death. The remains were brought to Millheim Tuesday afternoon, where interment was made. She was a member of the Evangelical church, and her former pastor at that place performed the services at the burial.

The deceased's maiden name was Christina Bower, and she was a daughter of Jacob Bower, deceased, of near Aaronsburg. Her husband's name was Isaiah Reifsnyder, who preceded her to the grave. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. W. W. Boob, and it was with her the mother lived during her last days.

She also leaves the following brothers and sisters: Emanuel bower, Millheim; Franklin Bower, Aaronsburg; Jacob Bower, Rote; Michael Bower, Effingham county, Ill.; Mrs. Samuel Ulrich, Millheim, and Mrs. William Spicher, Liverpool.

The remains were accompanied from Cincinnati to their last resting place by Mr. and Mrs. Boob and their daughter, Miss Grace.

MARY ELMYRA HETTINGER.

Miss Mary Elmyra Hettinger died at her home in Altoona, Saturday last, after an illness of three months of pulmonary tuberculosis, aged thirty-seven years. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hettinger, formerly of Spring Mills. The father died several years ago and the mother, four brothers and three sisters survive: William, Robert, and Mrs. W. S. Musser, Spring Mills; Quay, Kathryn, and Henry, Altoona; Frank, Blairsville. She removed from Spring Mills to Altoona eight years ago. The remains were taken to Spring Mills Monday afternoon and the funeral took place Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, from the home of her sister, Mrs. W. S. Musser. She was a member of the Bethany Lutheran church, Altoona, and the services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. M. Heilman, assisted by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

WILLIAM KRYDER.

William Kryder, one of the pioneers of Stephenson county, Ill., djed at his home in the village of Dakota, Monday morning of last week, of old age.

William Kryder was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, eighty-two years ago. He lived in this county and in Clinton county until 1847, when he, his father and other members of the family went west, settling in the town of Rock Run. He cultivated, for many years, a finely improved farm of 200 acres in Rock Run, but lately had led a quiet life in the village of Dakota. Mr. Kryder was married in Pennsylvania in 1811 to Miss Catherine A. Smull by whom he had five children. She died in 1876. He was married the second time to Miss Sarah Crock. Mr. Kryder was a lifelong Democrat. He was a member of the Methodist church at Dakota.

During the entire fifty-five years of his residence in Stephenson county Mr. Kryder made many friends and no enemies. He was an industrious, thrifty man and strictly honorable. He was a member of Evergreen lodge of Masons.

MRS. REBECCA ROBISON.

Mrs. Rebecca Robison, of State College, died Monday morning of last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. C. Butz, State College. She had been ailing particularly for the past six months with a malignant growth, or cancer on the breast, which an operation failed to cure. Her age was fifty-eight years.

Funeral services were held at the home Wednesday afternoon following conducted by Rev. Denniston and Rev. Aikens. Burial was made at the Pine Grove cemetery.

Four children survive—Mrs. Geo. C. Butz and Dr. Jno. I. Robison, State College, Dr. George Robison, of Smithton, Pa., and Dr. Fred Robison, of Pittsburg. The two latter are dentists.

MRS. LYDIA YOUNG.

Mrs. Lydia Young, widow of John Young, died at the home of her only child, Mrs. Adam Weaver, at Woodward, Thursday of last week at eleven o'clock in the morning. The funeral took place Monday.

The deceased in 1832 was married to John Young, who preceded her to the grave. Her maiden name was Lydia Kerstetter, daughter of Leonard Kerstetter, of Coburn. She was a twin sister of Mrs. Sarah Rhone, of Potter township, mother of Hon. L. Rhone, of this place, who died two years ago at the advanced age of eighty-nine

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MUSSER-SHAFFER.

Prof. Luther Musser, of State College, Married to Miss Fannie Shaffer, of Zion.

A quiet home wedding took place May 29, at the residence of W. B. Shaffer, Esq., a prosperous farmer and fruit grower, near Zion. His daughter, Miss Fannie M. Shaffer was united in marriage to Prof. Luther W. Musser, of State College, says the State College Times. Prof. Musser is a prominent educator and for the past year has been principal of the Hublersburg schools. He is well known, having been principal of the public schools of State College for a number of years. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Leisher, of Boalsburg, at 11 a. m. After congratulations were given the guests sat down with the newly wedded couple to a sumptuous feast.

There were present only the immediate families of the bride and groom with a very few other friends. Dinner, over the happy pair took the afternoon train at Curtin for Philadelphia and other points.

Body Recovered.

The body of Roy Weaver, the seven-year-old boy who was drowned in Spring Creek Thursday morning of last week, was recovered at noon of that day. The funeral, which took place Saturday, was largely attended.

Insurance Business Increasing.

The increase in business, during the last quarter, of the Grange fire insurance company was $126,000. The company now carries insurance to the amount of $3,700,000.

Miller Succeeds Harris.

John C. Miller succeeds Wilbur F. Harris as editor of the Daily News and Bellefonte Republican. Mr. Miller is a new man in the newspaper business, but no doubt will make a success in his new venture. The Daily News is deserving of a higher appreciation than is generally given it.

Prospective Wedding.

It is rumored, and not without foundation, that Miss A. Florence Smith, one of Potter township's best school teachers, and Mr. J. Frank Bible, son of Postmaster J. C. Bible, of Centre Hill, will be married some time during the present month. Mr. Bible is a young man of splendid qualifications and is very popular among all his acquaintances.

Jury Sided With Woman.

A jury in the Blair county court last week awarded a verdict for $1,3000 damages against Henry Z. Metcalf, an aged Altoona hotel man, for trifling with the affections of Emma Welker, a comely maiden.

The defendant claimed that his kisses were those of an old friend, with no matrimonial intent, but the jury gave greater consideration to the bridal trousseau and engagement ring adduced as evidence.

Foolish Employes.

The employes of the American Axe and Tool works, Mill Hall, Clinton county, have been locked out. The men demanded an increase of wages and the owners closed the plant.

Owing to the strike of the puddlers, the Milton Iron Company plant, owned by the American Car Works, has been closed up and the owners express their determination to abandon it. Nearly three hundred men are employed and the town is in distress over the outcome.

Married Last Week.

Miss Fannie Wright, who has been employed in the Agricultural Department of State College for the past eight years and was recently promoted to the Secretaryship of the Correspondence Courses in Agriculture, was married to Robert J. Weld, of Sugar Grove, Pa., Thursday of last week. The ceremony was performed by Prof. Benjamin Gill. Mr. Weld is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and is prominent in agricultural work throughout the state, having had the management during the past two winters of a section of Farmers' Institute workers.

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years. Two brothers survive, namely, Daniel Kerstetter, of Loganton, and Samuel Kerstetter, at Salem, Ohio.

The deceased lived to the age of ninety-one years, four months and seven days, and it was the wear of time that caused the good lady's death. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and her pastor, Rev. Sheeder, performed the last funeral rites over her remains.

Robert Waite died at his home in Altoona after a lingering illness with consumption. He was a son of Mrs. Amanda Waite and a brother of John, George and Allen Waite of Bellefonte.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Very cool beginning of this week.

Colyer Mills band festival, June 21, on Zion Hill.

Miss Anna Bartholomew closed her select school Friday of last week.

The Potter township school board will elect school teachers Saturday.

John Foreman and Ted Bailey witnessed the athletic sports at State College Monday.

Hon. W. T. Creasy was renominated by the Columbia county Democrats for the legislature.

A number of walks in town need repairing badly. Such a matter should not be neglected.

It looks very much as though the Democratic state convention at Erie would nominate Pattison for governor.

Druggist J. A. McDonald, of Reedsville, captured a seventeen-inch trout. It weighed two pounds and nine ounces.

Will Floray is back from Philadelphia, and has positive opinions relating to city life. He will remain in Centre Hall.

E. S. Ripka has been appointed railroad mail agent on a route on which St. Mary's, Elk county, is one of the terminating points.

Miss Laura Buck, of Berwick, daughter of Rev. Buck, formerly of Millheim, was a guest at Runkle's hotel beginning of this week.

Progress Grange will hold a festival Saturday evening, June 21st in Grange Arcadia. All are invited to be present. Proceeds for the hall fund.

Miss Brosius, of Bellefonte; Miss Smith, of Unionville; Mr. Henderson and Mr. Bottorf, of Bellefonte, were guests of Miss Roxanna Brisbin, in this place.

Illinois, Ohio, the middle west in general, is having excessive wet weather. Heavy rains have recently visited the vicinity of Pittsburg. Central Pennsylvania is unusually dry.

Earl Grove is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grove, in this place, ill with erysipelas, but is improving under the care of Dr. Park. He had been attending the Lebanon College of Telegraphy.

Rev. W. E Fischer, D. D., of Shamokin, formerly pastor of the Lutheran church in this place, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the classical department of the Susquehanna University.

J. Nevin Meyer, of Rebersburg, was in Centre Hall and other parts of the county beginning of this week in the interest of R. L. Meyers & Co., book publishers. He was accompanied to Centre Hall by his wife and daughter.

The children's service in the Lutheran church Sunday evening was largely attended. The exercises, it is said by those who witnessed the same, were interesting, and the parts acted by the children were creditable.

E. A. Zeigler, son of Thomas Zeigler, and a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, has been elected principal of the Rebersburg public schools. The salary has been reduced from $60.00 to $45.00. The prior instructor was Prof. W. H. Morris.

Mrs. Thomas Stine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Campbell, of Linden Hall, accompanied by her little daughter, is at home at present, and will remain for several weeks. Mr. Stine is an instructor in the Annville, Lebanon county, schools.

The borough school board organized Friday night by electing D. A. Boozer, president; S. W. Smith, secretary; John G. Dauberman, treasurer. The remaining members of the board are John S. Dauberman, B. D. Brisbin, H. G. Strohmeier.

Calvin Stettler and wife, of Middleburg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Runkle, at the Centre Hall hotel. Mr. Stettler is one of the original members of the famous Stettler band, which organization is well known throughout the state. Mr. Stettler some years ago played the trombone at the last great musical convention held in this place, with Prof. Perkins as instructor and Miss Bradly organist.

Ex-Sheriff Benjamin Shaffer and M. C. Shaffer, both of Nittany, were in Penns Valley Saturday attending to private business, and while in Centre Hall spent an hour very pleasantly in the Reporter office. The ex-Sheriff is much interested in fruit growing, and has about 15000 peach trees, some of which are large enough to bear. The prospects for a crop of peaches this year are very poor. Mr. Shaffer is well advanced in years, but takes a very active part in all affairs in his home locality. A good example for the rising generation.

Dorothy Dodd.

PATIENTS TORE AT PITILESS BARS

Ten Persons Perish in a Fire at St. Luke's Sanitarium, Chicago.

ALDERMAN'S HEADLESS BODY FOUND

Men Afflicted With Delirium Tremens Burned to Death While Strapped to Their Beds—Number of Others, All Escape Cut Off, in a Mad Frenzy Tug and Pull at the Iron Bars and Screen of a Window.

Chicago, (Special).—Nine men and one woman were killed and about 30 persons were injured in a fire which destroyed the sanatorium conducted by St. Luke's Society, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street.

The society occupied a building which was long known as the Hotel Woodruff. A majority of the patients were seeking cure from the drink habit and the use of harmful drugs.

When the fire broke out there were on the fifth floor a number of patients suffering from delirium tremens and some who were deranged by drugs. Several of these were strapped to their beds, and it was found impossible to save them, so rapidly did the fire spread through the building.

The fire originated in the basement of the building and spread rapidly to the upper stories through the elevator shaft. The blaze was discovered by James Newell, a grocer, who was driving through the alley in the rear of the building. He noticed smoke coming from one of the basement windows and ran into the engine room to discover its cause. Behind the boilers in the center of the cellar and within a few feet of the elevator shaft he saw a small flame.

The next instant the flames were caught by the draught in the elevator shaft and carried up with a roar. Newell shouted to several men in the alley to give the alarm and to alarm the inmates of the building. They hurried to give the alarm, but by the time they reached the first floor of the building the flames had been carried to the roof, had eaten through it and were leaping high in the air.

As the cry of "Fire!" rang through the building patients sprang from their beds and before they could be prevented, several had jumped from the windows to the pavement.

The Fire Department was on the scene within a few minutes, and as the windows were filled with people shrieking for help, the firemen devoted their first efforts to save lives and allowed the fire to burn. While this was the means of saving a large number of people who were carried down the ladders by the firemen, it gave the fire such a headway that there was almost no chance for those on the upper floors of the building to make their escape. Such of them as were not suffocated were killed or badly injured by leaping from the windows.

NO ARMED INSURRECTION.

Filipinos, Except Moros, Are Ready for Civil Government.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In a cablegram to Secretary Root, Acting Governor Wright says that outside of the Moro country the only portion of archipelago not organized under civil government are Lepanto, Bontoc, Batangas, Laguna, Principe, Infanta, Mindoro, Samar and the Paraguan and other small groups. There is no armed insurrection in any of them, and no reason, so far as relates to peaceful conditions, why civil government in all may not be now established.

These districts are being organized as rapidly as possible, the chief delay being due to lack of boats to move back and forth among the smaller islands.

Thieves Loot Burning Church.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Thieves fired the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, making their escape with the solid silver communion service and offering plates, after looting every alms box and closet in the building. The loss to the congregation, by fire damage and property stolen, aggregates $2,000, while the grand organ, not long installed, is probably ruined by the heat. Rev. Henry Hess, the pastor, does not hesitate to attribute the damage to his church to the incendiaries who have during the past few months started fires in a dozen or more factories and dwellings in the neighborhood.

Rival Tobacco Trust.

London, (By Cable).—The Imperial Tobacco Company has received a report from the agents it sent to the United States for the purpose of organizing a fight against the American tobacco combine. This report says that a large number of additional agents, buyers and experts has already been engaged, and that architects have been commissioned to design a number of large leaf factories. The Imperial Tobacco Company intends to start in the tobacco business at Greenville, Kinston, and Danville, and at other points throughout Virginia and North and South Carolina.

Palma Signs an Amnesty Bill.

Havana, (Special).—President Palma signed the bill granting amnesty to all Americans under sentence or awaiting trial in Cuba, and proceedings have been begun by the courts to quash the complaints against such Americans and liberate those who are in jail. Senor Acosta, the cashier in the custom house who is under suspension pending an investigation of his accounts, is now reported to be insane.

Switched by Whitecaps.

New Albany, Ind., (Special).—Mrs. Alice Hanger, wife of Otto Hanger, a farmer, living about 30 miles west of this city, was taken from her home by a band of 20 whitecappers, tied to a tree in the yard, and severely switched.

Her husband was held under guard in the house by a portion of the gang while she was flogged. After the whipping the woman was warned by the band to be more careful in her care of her stepchildren, or she would receive another visit from the mob.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Martin L. Cohen and Abraham S. Rosenthal, importers of Japanese silks at New York, were arraigned before a United States commissioner on the charge of fraudulent entries of silk and cotton goods from Yokohama.

Judge Lacombe, of the United States Court in New York, denied the application of preferred stockholders of the United States Steel Company to prevent conversion of such stock into bonds.

Woodrow Wilson, head of the Department of Jurisprudence and Politics, was elected president of Princeton University in place of Francis Landey Patton, resigned.

Five persons are reported to have been drowned and a number of houses destroyed by the floods in the Patillas district of Porto Rico.

George J. Winkler secured a verdict for $8,000 damages against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Pekin brought to San Francisco news of a water famine in Hong-kong.

Rev. Ejermind Hojme, president of the United Church of America, died in Eau Claire, Wis.

An old man who passed under the name of Charles Hill died at the hospital in Los Angeles, with no relatives, so far as known, for the $142,000 which he possessed.

Chief of Police S. A. Seabright, of Winchester, Va., severely battered Prosecuting Attorney R. E. Byrd, and the latter swore out a warrant for his arrest.

"Bat" Masterson and several others were arrested in New York, accused of getting $28,000 by gambling in Chicago from George A. Snow, a Mormon elder.

In accordance with a threat made, Farmer W. H. Clark killed Dr. W. D. Duff because the latter returned to the village of Garden Grove, Ia.

Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, sailed from New York to attend the coronation festivities in London.

John Haydon, who was guide to Generals Lee and Jackson during the Civil War, died at his home in Fredericksburg, Va.

Two persons were fatally injured and 25 others hurt in a collision between a trolley car and a locomotive at St. Louis.

Henry Crawford, of Kansas City, says, in regard to the Humbert-Crawford sensation in Paris, that the whole story was founded on fraud, and that no member of the family ever died possessed of a twenty-million-dollar estate.

Ada Jenkins, the five-year-old daughter of Arthur Jenkins, was fatally burned at Fredericksburg, Va.

The strike of the blast furnace workers was settled, the men receiving an increase of 10 per cent. for 12 hours' work.

Prof. Emmett Goff, professor of horticulture at the University of Wisconsin, died suddenly at Madison, Wis.

William Armstrong, at the age of 70 years, committed suicide in Richmond, Ind.

Alexander C. Humphreys was elected president of Stevens Institute of Technology.

Foreign.

Edmond Rostant, the dramatist, makes a sarcastic comment on the judgment of the United States Court in Chicago granting Eberle Gross an injunction against further performances of "Cyrano de Bergerac" on the ground that he plagiarized situations in Mr. Gross' book.

Mr. Balfour denied in the British House of Commons that Lord Kitchener, with the connivance of the government, entered into a secret compact with the Boers to induce them to surrender.

It has been decided that the national coronation gift of the English people to King Edward shall take the form of a fund to assist the royal hospital fund.

A bitter feeling is shown between the Boers who surrendered under the peace terms and those who surrendered during the war.

During a debate on the British Finance Bill in the House of Commons there was severe criticism of the grain tax.

General Kitchener, in a dispatch to the British Government, announces that the progress made in the surrender of the Boers is satisfactory. They have indicated the hiding places of big guns.

The report of the British Committee on Military Education severely condemns the present system and says the officers are lamentably deficient in knowledge and zeal.

Dr. Paul Serre, of Berlin, in a pamphlet upon Germany's political alliances, expresses the hope that the United States will take the hand which Germany offers.

Chancellor von Buelow introduced in the Reichstag a bill abolishing the dictatorship paragraph in the Alsace-Lorraine Constitution.

The condition of King Albert of Saxony is believed to be worse than the official bulletins indicate.

Lord Goschen, former chancellor of the exchequer, in a statement in the British House of Lords, after speaking of the increased value of consols, said that after a costly war and the borrowing of £159,000,000, the country might congratulate itself upon a situation showing such economic stamina.

The captain of the ship Avaurus, at Queenstown from Portland, Ore., reports that on May 9 a severe vibration was felt throughout the vessel and the sea was violently agitated. Vessels leaving Martinique have experienced similar agitations of the sea.

The British authorities have made plans to arrest Col. Arthur Lynch immediately on his setting foot in England if he tries to carry out his plan of coming to take his seat in Parliament.

The British government has waived its claim for the acknowledgment by Mr. Kruger of British sovereignty over the Transvaal, owing, it is said, to his age and infirmities.

Financial.

It is estimated that about $30,000,000 gold will be sent from the Klondike this season.

The directors of the Atchison Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The old officers and directors of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company have been re-elected.

The Frankford & Southwark Passenger Railroad Company has declared a dividend of $4.25 per share, payable July 1.

PELEE IN ERUPTION AGAIN.

Scientists Again Ascend to Summit of the Volcanic Mountain—Steam Arising From Mount Ranier in Washington.

Kingston, St. Vincent, (By Cable).—During the great eruption of Mont Pelee, island of Martinique, Saturday morning, the detonations were heard in the neighboring islands and heavy clouds of smoke issued simultaneously from the Soufriere volcano, on this island, which alarmed the inhabitants. The island of St. Lucia was obscured by dust to a distance of three miles. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday pitch darkness prevailed here.

The three Americans, Professor Jagger, the geologist of Harvard University; Dr. Hovey, assistant curator of the Museum of Natural History of New York, and George C. Curtis, who ascended the Soufriere on May 31, made another ascent on Thursday. They entered a dense, dusty fog, which impeded their progress as they made their way up the precipitous trail, around the awful cliffs, with extraordinary courage and perseverence, and once more reached the edge of the crater, on the east side, reaching an attitude of 3,200 feet above the sea, carrying with them an aneroid barometer.

They heard water boiling and spattering in the depths of the crater, but nothing could be seen through the fog, though the party waited a considerable time. The ascent occupied five hours.

The return of settlers to the devastated area is discouraged by Professor Jagger, who is of the opinion that the crater, continuing active, may emit poisonous gases at any moment, without warning, and cause the death of many people from asphyxia.

Columns of Steam.

Tacoma, Wash., (Special).—Two columns of steam are rising from the apex of Mount Ranier. The melting of the snow by the heat of the sun, the lifting and driving of the snow from the summit by the wind, and several other possible explanations of the phenomenon are offered, but none of them seem to be satisfactory.

Fall of Sulphur.

Halifax, N. S., (Special).—A report from Cape Wolf, P. E. I., says sulphur fell there to the depth of half an inch.

The Leonidas at St. Vincent.

Washington, (Special).—The Navy Department has received a cablegram announcing that the collier Leonidas, loaded with Canadian lumber, arrived at St. Vincent.

ABOUT 25,000 MEN NOW OUT

Strike Order in the Virginias Has a Wide Effect.

EARLY BLOODSHED REPORTED.

Every Important Mine in the Kanawha and New River Fields is Closed—Ten Thousand Struck at Tug River and 1,000 at Dingess—A Great Surprise Was the Quitting of the Hungarian Workers.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special).—The strike order was generally obeyed at the coal mines in the two Virginias.

An exact estimate of the number involved is impossible. By the end of the week the operators predict an end to the struggle.

It may be stated as fairly accurate that three-fourths of the men are now on strike. This includes workers in the great mining region along the Norfolk and Western Railroad, in both Virginia and West Virginia and other sections of Southern West Virginia, about 25,000 men all told. A complete tie-up in the Pocahontas-Flattop fields is practically certain. There was no response to the order in the Fairmont region, but several hundred struck at Clarksburg.

Every important mine in the Kanawha and New River fields is closed. Ten thousand struck at Tug River and 1,000 at Dingess. A great surprise was the quitting of the Hungarian workers in conjunction with the native miners at North Park, as 1,200 Hungarians at Cabin Creek had voted against it.

The United Mine Workers did not have over 5,000 members in the two Virginias three months ago, but "Mother" Jones and the national organizers have accomplished wonderful results. The recent accessions are not considered loyal by the operators. The latter are using the argument that the tie-up is fostered by the operators of other bituminous States, so as to win back the trade West Virginia secured in the memorable 1897 strike. The men have worked so steadily for three or four years that their employers think they are taking advantage of the situation now to get a rest.

Not all operators share in this roseate view. A number of them have offered to confer with the men as individuals, but some agree to recognize the union, and an early settlement will result in these localities.

SAFE CRACKERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

They Ransack a Postoffice and a Railroad Station.

Charlotte, N. C., (Special).—Professional safecrackers gained entrance to the postoffice building at Kings Mountain, 40 miles from this city, and succeeded in blowing the safe open and made away with $700 worth of stamps and $100 in cash. The robbers did not attempt to drill a hole in the safe, but by some means used the explosive very effectively from the outside.

The same gang, it is supposed, robbed the station of the Southern Railway at Davidson, near this city. The amount secured at the latter place was not more than $100.

For sometime a gang of expert safeblowers has been operating in this section. The government has sent secret service men here, but so far they have been unable to apprehend the thieves.

Bequeaths His Patriotism to Sons.

Sterling, Ill., (Special).—The will of the late Judge John D. Crabtree, of this place, after dividing his property, amounting to $200,000, among his eight children, says: "I enjoin upon my son John and all of my sons that should the occasion arise (which God forbid) when our country requires their services, they be as ready to devote their lives to her defense as their father was in the dark days of 1861 and 1865."

Fatal Fire in Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., (Special).—Five persons were burned to death and three severely injured as the result of a fire here. The property destroyed was valued at $300,000, with estimated insurance of $225,000. Fortunately there was no wind. Otherwise the fire, which was in the heart of the city and not far from several of the largest hotels, might have developed into a general conflagration. By hard work the firemen got the flames under control at 5.25 A. M. Chief Shadwick was injured in rescuing Mrs. Hart from one of the burning buildings.

CROWDED TRAIN JUMPS THE TRACK

One Man Killed and Fifty Persons Were Injured.

ESCAPE OF SCORES OF PEOPLE.

A Train of Twelve Coaches Carrying Five Hundred People on an Excursion Under the Auspices of a Michigan German Aid Society Meets With Disaster—Distressing Scenes.

Alpena, Mich., (Special).—An excursion train on the Detroit and Mackinaw Railway which left here at 7.15 for Saginaw, consisting of an engine and 12 coaches, and carrying over 500 people, was wrecked at Black River, while running 40 miles an hour. One man was instantly killed, three were probably fatally injured and nearly 50 others received injuries of various degrees of severity, ranging from bruises and cuts to broken limbs.

The excursion was under the auspices of the German Aid Society of Alpena. When the train reached Black River the tender jumped the track. Engineer Hopper instantly set the airbrakes and reversed his engine. The sudden stop threw the first three coaches of the train off the track and into the ditch. The first car was thrown half around and the next two coaches plowed through it and cut it in two. August Grosinski, the only person killed, was seated in this coach with 40 other excursionists. His body was terribly crushed and death was instantaneous. The escape of the others in the car was well nigh-miraculous. Grosinski's little son occupied the same seat with him, but the lad was uninjured. The three wrecked coaches were piled up in a heap and two hundred feet of the track was torn up. As soon as the occupants of the uninjured coaches recovered from the shock and surprise, they rushed to the wrecked cars and began aiding the injured. They were extricated from the wreck with frantic haste and given all possible relief, pending the arrival of the relief train. This train brought eight surgeons from Alpena. After temporary dressings had been made of the most serious wounds, all the injured were brought back to this city.

NATIONAL BANKS IN COMBINE.

Scheme for the Consolidation of Many Banking Institutions.

Chicago, (Special).—The North American Trust Company of New York is forming a combination of national banks of the country which is to include one national bank in each financial center and State Capital. The combination will be known as the American Bankers' Corporation, which has been chartered in New Jersey with a capital of $5,000,000, and a surplus of $45,000,000. The plan is outlined in a confidential letter to various financiers. It says:

"The American Bankers' Corporation first purchase will be a large New York city national bank. New York will be the practical headquarters.

"Recently the national banking act has been amended to permit of expansion in this direction by the establishment of small banks all over the country. So that, barring the question of taxation, there would seem to be at first thought little to prevent the organization of an immense national bank with this very purpose in view, provided it were established with large enough surplus to acquire a sufficient number of banks throughout the country."

Shot to Death From Ambush.

Griffithville, W. V. (Special.)—James Boster, a farmer and stockman, living here, was shot to death from ambush while riding along Little Heart creek, in Lincoln county. The officials think they have a clue to the guilty person. Boster was 50 years old and prominently known.

Cost Morgan Half a Million.

London, (By Cable).—The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that the price paid by J. Pierpont Morgan for the famous Consul Gutmann collection of antique silver and bronzes, in Berlin, is £100,000.

Congressman Kern Renominated.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—Congressman Frederick J. Kern was renominated by Democrats of the Twenty-first Illinois Congressional district at East St. Louis, Ill.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Chicago's Officers Were to Blame.

The Navy Department gave out the following statement concerning the Court of Inquiry which investigated the case of the American officers arrested at Venice:

"The Court of Inquiry recommends trial by court-martial of Lieut. John S Doddridge, United States Navy; Capt Robt. F. Wynne, United States Marine Corps, and Assistant Surgeon Robert E Ledbetter, United States Navy, on the charge of unbecoming behavior in public and that no further action be taken in the case of Naval Cadet James C Kress, United States Navy, and Private Wilfred Langley, United States Marine Corps. Admiral Crowninshield has disapproved the opinion and recommendation of the court of inquiry where it is adverse to the officers on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient."

There will be no further proceedings in this case, according to the present intention of the officials. The grounds upon which Admiral Crowninshield disapproved the findings, namely the insufficiency of evidence, would not, it is believed, give any cause for offense to the Italian government.

Proposed Southern Forest Reserve.

Mr. Depew, of New York, addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land for a national forest reserve in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. It is stated by the committee reporting the measure that "it may fairly be urged that the establishment of this forest reserve in the region of the Southern Appalachian Mountains is a matter of great national importance; that owing to the peculiar conditions existing in this region the establishment of this reserve need not necessarily be accepted as a precedent for the establishment of similar reserves elsewhere in the East."

Mr. Depew said the project was favored by President Roosevelt and by the Secretary of Agriculture, and federal action was justified fully by public necessity. He said the most favorable results might be expected from the establishment of the reserve; that within ten years the great hardwood forests in the proposed reserve would be destroyed entirely. Such a result would be disastrous to the States affected and the entire country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Depew's remarks, Mr. Hale said that the Senate could not fail to be impressed by the great importance of the subject. He had not been aware of the extent of the land to be purchased, but he thought that some action ought to be taken upon the matter at this session.

New Diplomats.

Two important changes in the diplomatic representation in Washington were announced. The Hon. Michael Herbert succeeds the late Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador, and Senor de Ojeda succeeds the Duke de Arcos as Spanish minister.

Notice of Mr. Herbert's appointment came to the State Department through the British Embassy here. It simply confirmed the judgment of the officials as to the succession, and is welcomed by them. At present Mr. Herbert occupies a place without a counterpart in the American diplomatic service. He is first secretary of embassy at Paris, but with the rank of minister plenipotentiary.

Department of Commerce.

The House Committee on Commerce authorized Chairman Hepburn to confer with the President relative to the bill creating a department of commerce.

The committee is favorable on the measure, but many difficulties have arisen as to transferring bureaus to the new department.

Several bureaus have protested against the proposed change, and it is desired to know what the executive branch wants. The committee considered placing immigration affairs and Chinese exclusion under the new department.

Roosevelt Invited to Atlanta.

Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., called at the White House with Senator Clay and Representative Livingston and invited the President to attend the unveiling of a monument to the Confederate General William H. T. Walker, at Atlanta, July 22. The President said he feared he would not be able to go, owing to the press of public business.

No Civil Service Crowding.

The Civil-Service Commission has decided that no person shall be re-instated in the Government service, who is a legal resident of a State which at the time has received at least 100 per cent. of the appointments to which it is entitled under the apportionment regulations.

Danish Treaty's Life Extended.

Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish minister, signed a protocol, extending for twelve months the time allowed for the exchange of ratifications of the Danish West Indies treaty. This allows for the adjournment of the Danish Rigsdag over the summer months without final action on the treaty of cession.

Capital News in General.

Liberty Bell, en route from Charleston to Philadelphia, was halted in Washington, where the Revolutionary relic was received with formal ceremonies and placed on view for the day.

In the Senate Mr. Harris made an argument in favor of the Nicaragua route and Mr. Simmons advocated the proposed Southern forest reserve.

The House passed the bill to protect the President and those in succession and to prohibit the naturalization of anarchists.

Truman C. Palmer and Heyward C. Leavitt testified before the Senate committee investigating the conditions in Cuba.

It is stated that President Roosevelt has decided upon the appointment of Brigadier-Generals Bates and Davis for major-generals, and Col. William N. Forwood to succeed Brigadier-General Sternberg as surgeon-general of the Army.

The Navy Department has issued orders for the assembling of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European squadrons in the West Indies for extensive fleet drills.

STEAMER SUNK, NINE MEN LOST

Whale-Back Boat Cut in Two in Collision in Canal.

MEN LEAP FROM SINKING VESSEL.

One Steamer About Entering the Duluth Canal and the Other Coming Out—The Whaleback Goes Down Instantly—The Other Boat, After Running Her Down, Also Partly Sinks.

Duluth, Minn., (Special).—The whaleback steamer Thomas Wilson, Captain Cameron, was cut almost in two by the steamer George G. Hadley, Captain Fitzgerald, a half-mile south of the Duluth Canal, and nine men went down. They were mostly men of the night crew, who had not time to get out of their bunks before the vessel sank.

The Wilson was coming toward the canal and the Hadley going out, both loaded. Just before reaching the canal, and when about opposite the Wilson, the Hadley was given orders by a tug to go to Superior. Immediately she sheered off for the Superior entry and crashed directly into the Wilson. The Wilson went down so quickly that it did not seem possible to save a life. One man on the Wilson threw life-preservers to those who had jumped into the water.

The crew of the Hadley also threw out preservers. As the Wilson went down the members of the crew rushed to the stern, jumping overboard as fast as they could free themselves from their clothing. The vessel did not float a minute after the collision. During this interval she seemed supported entirely by the Hadley's prow, which was sticking in through her plates. Two men who jumped last were seen struggling near the hull just before the plunge, and could not be seen afterwards.

The Hadley's steering apparatus seemed to be paralyzed after the collision. She swung round in a circle several times, and seemed utterly helpless. In a few moments it was apparent that the Hadley was going down, and the crew on it could be seen stripping themselves and lowering boats. Some of them got into the boats, but when the Hadley sunk to within a foot of her deck, she seemed to cease sinking for a few moments and the men clambered back on the boats. The race of the life-saving crew and the tugs for the wreck was thrilling.

SENTRY SHOOTS PRISONER.

"Dad" Cain, the Bad Man of Fort Sheridan, is Killed.

Chicago, (Special).—"Dad" Cain, a prisoner at Fort Sheridan, attempted to make his escape and was shot and mortally wounded by the sentry placed over him. The man who did the shooting was Lawrence Dunn, a private in the Twentieth Infantry, now stationed at the post. Dunn had ordered Cain and another prisoner to return to the guardhouse. Cain's companion obeyed, but Cain went in the opposite direction. Dunn could not go after him, as he had another prisoner in charge. Six times he called to Cain to halt, and when the latter finally started to run Dunn shot him down. Cain died within an hour after being shot.

Cain was under sentence of three years, and had three months yet to serve. He was considered the "bad" man of the post and had made much trouble.

Her Beauty Won a Verdict.

St. Paul, Minn. (Special.)—The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that a girl's beauty is not to be counted against her, and that if a jury is influenced by the comeliness of a fair plaintiff, it is not for the courts to deprive her of her natural advantages. This ruling was made indirectly in the case of Emma Koplitz against the city of St. Paul. The girl was injured by an accident while on a coaching party and sued the city, alleging a defective road. She was awarded a verdict of $300. The city appealed, alleging that her beauty had influenced the jury. The Supreme Court denied a new trial and the verdict stands.

Man and Wife Whipped.

Bloomington, Ind. (Special.)—A band of 50 men broke in the door of Henry Demming's home, six miles from here, took Demming and his wife out in their nightclothes and whipped them with buggy whips. The whitecappers accused Demming of brutally whipping his son, and told him that he must leave the county if he did it again. Mrs. Demming is reported to be in a serious condition, and Demming is only able to walk about.

Trainers Badly Hurt by Animals.

Cleveland, (Special).—Joseph McPhee, Mme. Morelli and Herman Wadder, trainers and performers of an animal show, were seriously injured in transferring a lion, a bear and a leopard from a railroad car to cages. McPhee was probably fatally hurt by the lion, which mutilated his limbs and body. Mme. Morelli had her right arm and shoulder lacerated by the leopard and Wadder's right limb was crushed by the bear.

Miner Lynched.

Bluefield, W. Va. (Special.)—John Wymick, a colored miner, charged with assaulting Mary Green, was arrested here and soon afterward taken from the jail at Bonitown and lynched. Wymick was dragged a short distance from the jail and riddled with bullets.

Sentenced to the Gallows.

Elkton, Md., (Special).—Lewis Green, colored, convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Carrie Price, colored, in Oxford, was sentenced by Chief Judge James A. Pearce to be hanged. When asked if there was any reason why sentence should not be imposed upon him, Lewis replied: "I killed Carrie Price, and everyone knows it, and I also tried to kill myself, but now that some time has elapsed since I did the deed, I see where the actions of Carrie drove me mad. I was crazed, and knew not what I did."

GARDEN AND FARM

DESTROYING WOODCHUCKS.

I have always had my share of woodchucks, and I never could get rid of them until last season. I used half an ounce carbon bisulphide where an old one had young. The next morning I dug out the hole and found them dead. A neighbor joined with me and we got twenty pounds carbon bisulphide. One pound is enough for fifty furrows, and not one of the hundreds we have treated has ever dug out unless there was some opening that we missed. Pour from one to two spoonfuls on anything that will absorb the stuff, put it into the hole several feet, push down a sod nearly to it, fill in with dirt and tramp down. Treat all main outlets the same and next season one will be puzzled to find the place.—A. B. Johnson, in Orange Judd Farmer.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

In planting for commercial purposes, be sure to have the early and late sorts, and then see to it that they are planted separately so that there will be no danger of mixing. It is only possible to make a success with strawberries by having both early and late producing plants, because when all the fruits come together there is sure to be some trouble in marketing them successfully. Half late and half early and medium varieties give the best results. The plants put out in early spring should not be allowed to produce the same season. Should fruit buds appear pinch them off. To get fruits in one year the plants must be set out in the middle of summer, and then they can be allowed to yield all they wish the following spring. By planting this spring and keeping off the fruit buds until next season we will have strong, sturdy plants and an excellent crop of berries. Good plants, to begin with, must be the first step, but they must be kept strong and sturdy by good culture and protection. The first impulse of every plant is to propagate itself, and it will attempt this to such an extent that it will ruin its own vitality. It will send out buds and runners to such a lavish degree that in a very short time there will be little left of the plant, and numbers rather than quality will be the result.

This tendency must be checked. The vitality of the plants must be conserved, and the strength limited to a few fruits and runners instead of dissipated over many. The runners must be removed as fast as they appear during the fruiting season if we are after commercial fruits. It must come out either in the plants or fruits. With good culture and rich soil this system of checking the runners will make the crop of strawberries large and profitable. By following such a simple process strawberry culture is really a very simple thing, and from good plants we can be sure of crops that will sell in any market. But the best plants obtainable can be ruined by letting runners extend in all directions. Even when new plants are needed the runners should be limited in numbers.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

DESTRUCTION OF BORERS.

Years of study of the habits of the borer and contention with this insidious pest has caused me to adopt an efficacious remedy. To cut the borer out leaves an ideal wound and place for another deposit of eggs the following season. This must also be cut or dug out. If repeated about three times it generally kills the tree. Any exposed bark on the trunk or limb of a tree caused by a leaning top, crook or bend of a limb, where the sun's heat is sufficient to partly dry the sap and hatch the egg of the beetle depositing it, is liable to be attacked. Once through the bark, the worm devours the partly dried wood just underneath the bark as far as the sun's heat has rendered it palatable, and finally, late in the season, cuts its way deep into the wood, where it remains until the next spring, a slow and tedious job.

For a number of years I have looked over my trees, and wherever I find a borer has entered, I cover with a batch of stiff clay, secure it in place with a piece of burlap and strings (never use wire) and let it remain a year or two, and both borer and the wound it made will disappear. The coating of clay and cloth keeps off the hot sun, induces a good flow of sap, which the borer cannot stand, and it either dies or is driven out. While the nippers or mandibles of the worm are sharp enough to cut partly dried wood, which it eats, they are not adapted to cutting dried clay, and when it starts out of the tree to enter the ground to form a chrysalis preparatory to becoming a perfect beetle, it strikes the covering of clay and dies. It matters but little, however, what becomes of it, as the covering of clap makes its entry into the tree impossible. A bucketful of clay and a handful of burlap and strings in the hands of a man who knows where to look for the pest, will destroy more borers in a day than he can do by any other method in a month.—W. J. Patton, in American Agriculturist.

CORNSTALK DISEASE.

Governor Dockery, of Missouri, requested Dr. Netherton to investigate loss of cattle from poison on stalks. Dr. Netherton reports that it is caused by decomposition of nubbins upon which worms had previously feasted.

The nightshade has been accused of killing the animals, but in a recent statement J. J. Edgerton, of the Experiment Station of Iowa, says that the nightshade is not poisonous.

Then what are the cornstalks, what is the disease, and what is the remedy?

The cornstalks are a dead mummified mass of cellulose, or wood. They are the remains of a crop you have produced, and when it is ready for harvest you let it stand in the field and die.

Cornstalk disease is not contagious—or infectious. I sometimes wish it were so; then by our State law we would be compelled to quarantine every cornfield where the corn had not been cut and harvested properly.

The disease is indigestion, gastro-enteric vertigo. Death is produced so suddenly in most cases that the post-mortem shows almost no lesions. In a few that have not died so suddenly we find congestion and inflammation of the stomach and intestines, a fragile condition of the mucosa of the stomachs. The contents of the stomach are in a nice, pulpy condition. There is no impaction. The contents of the third stomach or manifold in cattle is sometimes in a dry condition, depending upon the length of time digestion has been arrested.

Death is produced by indigestion and a shock or reaction upon the nervous system, a club in the stomach.

The remedy is plain and easy. In its application you are doubly paid. First, in not losing animals. Second, the reward of feeding animals well and taking them through the winter in good flesh and growing condition.

Cornstalk disease is a dietetic error, and the cornstalk that has stood in the field until its beautiful green face has turned black and brown, hard and horny, is a spoiled product. We may as well look at it honestly and acknowledge the corn. There is no other forage our animals would eat if treated in the same manner as the cornstalks.

There is no use guessing what is on the stalks that causes destruction—whether a germ, a smut, a little saltpetre, a toxine, a worm-eaten leaf or a nubbin. It is the dead product you are compelling them to eat and thus starving them to death.—W. A. Thomas, D. V. S., State Veterinarian, before the Nebraska Dairymen's Association.

KEEPING DOWN WEEDS.

It is important to get carrots and parsnips in early, or the keeping down of the weeds will be more difficult. To delay planting such crops until after the corn crop goes in is to double the labor required in keeping the ground clean. The plan used with such crops is to let the weeds grow until about one or two inches high, and then use a cultivator, working every weed. Let the weeds get a start again, and then go over the plot once more with the cultivator, harrowing the soil fine, so as to prepare a suitable seed-bed for the seed. Some farmers dread a carrot crop, owing to the weeds getting ahead of the young carrots, but if the weeds are first allowed to put in an appearance they can be so thoroughly eradicated as to render the work of keeping the rows clean much easier than by any other method.

GROWING ARTICHOKES.

There is no crop raised on the farm which can be successfully grown with less labor than artichokes. On ground of the same richness they will yield more satisfactory returns than most grains, and soil of fair fertility will readily produce three to four hundred bushels to the acre. No doubt with heavy manuring the fabulous yields sometimes reported might be reached, but as this has not been possible with my experience I cannot speak from personal knowledge. My method of growing is to plow deep and harrow the ground well, then with the plow open furrows four or five inches deep and three and a half feet apart. I do not like to go down to "hard pan" in making the seed furrows, preferring to have the seed rest on a soft, loose bed of earth, so the young rootlets may find nourishment in all directions and no obstructions in branching out. If seed is plentiful, I select the medium sized artichokes and drop in the furrows about sixteen inches apart. From seed thus planted several stalks will grow to a hill. If it is desired the seed may be cut in pieces, one eye to the piece as potatoes, and the pieces may be dropped a little closer together. Cover the artichokes by turning a furrow right back into the one made to receive the seed, as when planting potatoes; this leaves the land in ridges. Do not disturb until weeds begin to show, then with a harrow drag across the piece leveling the ground. This should be done before the artichokes appear. Usually this is sufficient until the artichokes are large enough so the rows can be followed with the cultivator. If the ground is very foul a second harrowing may be necessary to destroy the sprouting weeds. This should be lengthwise of the rows. Usually the one harrowing and two plowings with cultivator are all that is needed, the artichokes soon getting high enough to exclude the sunlight from any new weeds that may start up, thus choking them effectually.—D. C. C., in Agricultural Epitomist.

No More "Bornin'."

A little boy in a Yorkville Sunday school was asked if he did not want to be born again. "Born again!" he exclaimed. "Naw, I would not." "You wouldn't?" said the teacher, sadly. "Why not?" "'Cause I might be a girl," was the naive reply.—New York Press.

STERILIZED VEGETABLES.

WAY TO KILL GERMS ON THEM AS A MATTER OF PRUDENCE.

Good Receipes For Stewed Lettuce and Ways to Cook Radishes—Boracic Acid Quite Harmless—Danger of Eating Raw Vegetables.

A London medical paper of the highest standing recently stated that a very serious fever epidemic had been traced to the use of raw celery, which was found upon investigation to have been fertilized with night soil containing disease germs. Watercress has often been regarded with suspicion in cases of typhoid fever germs. Yet people who harbor all sorts of germ fads and superstitions calmly munch radishes, lettuce and celery with no thought of how they may have been cultivated and very little as to how they have been cleaned.

As a matter of fact, many vegetables which we are accustomed to eat raw are delicious when cooked, but if one prefers the raw vegetable it is the simplest thing in the world to sterilize it. A saturate solution of boracic acid kept in a fruit jar on the kitchen table will insure a sterilized head of lettuce. Dilute a cupful of the solution with one of water, and after the lettuce has been freed from grit, dip it into the antiseptic bath. Then rinse immediately with cold water, wipe dry and serve. Celery should be treated in the same way, each stalk being carefully pulled apart to insure cleanliness. Some celery is so dirty that it really needs scrubbing with a stiff kitchen brush to remove the grit from corrugated stalks.

Apropos to the vexed question of admitting American meats into Germany, German chemists have themselves reported that boracic acid is quite harmless, and the sinister word "acid" need not deter any careful person from using it. Of course, in preparing raw vegetables it is all rinsed off again, but as it is very volatile, it would escape in process of boiling anyway. Therefore, it may be used with absolute impunity. Radishes make a delicious dish when boiled, and one which may be indulged in by persons who are quite unable to digest them raw. Boil until tender in barely enough salted water to cover them. Then take off the saucepan lid and let the water boil down about half; add as much milk as there is water. Rub together a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter; add this to the boiling milk and stir until it thickens.

This is a favorite Swiss dish, and those who don't know it have something to look forward to. An excellent way of preparing it is to quarter the heads, wash very carefully and put in a double boiler with enough milk to cover it. Let this steam until the lettuce is tender, add a dash of pepper, a tablespoonful of butter. Let it stand till the butter is melted and serve.

The water in which vegetables are boiled, if drained off, should be saved for the soup pot. Otherwise it should be allowed to simmer down and become part of the sauce, for it contains a great deal of the bicarbonate of potash which makes vegetables wholesome.

The French make a delicious dish by boiling young, tender peas in a little water, adding a tablespoonful of butter. A head of fresh, clean lettuce is set in with the peas and allowed to steam thoroughly until tender. The lettuce is then removed to a heated platter, a little milk added to the peas mixed with a tablespoonful of flour. When this comes to the boiling point the thickened peas are poured over and around the lettuce and served.

Cook in the same way as spinach, and served with butter and a hard boiled egg, chopped fine is an excellent dish.

Cabbage cooked after the following recipe is palatable to many people who cannot eat the vegetable as ordinarily cooked. Chop the cabbage as for cold slaw and put it into a pot of salted boiling water. Boil exactly twenty minutes; not a minute longer. Drain off the water, add sufficient milk to cover a dish of paprika and a little butter and flour mixed. When this becomes quite hot again shake in liberally grated Parmesan cheese. Let it stand a few minutes and serve. This is a good lunch dish where little meat is eaten. The milk and cheese make it quite substantial. A clove of garlic boiled with cabbage gives it a most delicious flavor not at all garlicky.

Few people realize how infinitely superior to the fine white turnip is the common yellow one. Try boiling this vegetable with a bit of garlic, add black pepper and a good lump of butter, and you will never use the white sort again.

Small radishes boiled whole with a spoonful of minced parsley make a delicious salad when cold. Serve with a French dressing.

A very good Macedoine salad is made by adding to the radishes and parsley cold stewed celery and string beans. Make a mayonnaise dressing and add to it a tablespoonful each of pickled nasturtium seeds and chopped chives. Mix this with the Macedoine and serve.

The pod of peas which we extravagantly throw away are never wasted by the thrifty Frenchwoman. Covered with water they are allowed to simmer then pressed through a colander. This makes an excellent stock in which to boil lettuce. With the addition of a single slice of bacon, a pinch of thyme, and a clove of garlic, it makes an unsually good soup.—Washington Star.

Hedgehog and Viper.

A resident at Versailles, M. Guignet, sends to Nature a vivid account of a duel he saw between a hedgehog and a viper. The two enemies knew very well at first sight who was who, and eyed each other as if they knew a moment's inattention would be fatal. The viper was the first to get tired of gazing and it began to glide away. Just then the hedgehog rushed for the viper's tail, and having nailed it fast with its teeth, rolled itself up. The hedgehog was very careful, however, not to cut the tail off. The viper curled back, and delivered furious assaults on its aggressor, wrestling and rolling with the curled-up hedgehog all over the place. At length the snake, wounded in a hundred places, died. The hedgehog began its repast on the tail of its victim, and was careful not to eat the head.—London News.

A FAMILY OF CONSULS.

History of an Appointment Held in England Since Washington's Time.

When Horation Sprague, United States Consul at Gibraltar, died a few months ago, it was announced that the Sprague family had been longer in the consular service than any other, but recent investigations prove that this distinction belongs to the members of the celebrated house of Fox, who have continuously retained the consulship at Falmouth, England, since the establishment of the United States Government.

State Department records at Washington, D. C., show that Robert W. Fox, the first consul, grandfather of the present incumbent, was appointed by George Washington, on May 30, 1794, and that since then his descendants have controlled the post at Falmouth against the protests of politicians of both parties, who enter as their plea that the position is held by an Englishman. But sentiment and the fact that the original Fox was appointed by Washington have defeated the aim of the office-seekers. The holding of this consularship has always been a trust of honor with the Foxes, since they are a wealthy family, and office yields but three hundred dollars yearly.

During the career of Robert Were Fox, the first consul, Falmouth was the port from which mail packets sailed to all parts of the world, which lay to the west and south of the English channel, and was the scene of great bustle and interest. Mr. Fox, while occupying this post, was engaged in extensive mercantile, mining, and fishing enterprises, and by these laid the foundations of the fortune that has since been handed down to his descendants. Many noted people were entertained at his home, and in 1828, a few years after the death of Mr. Fox, his widow, who was noted for her hospitality, received the Queen of Portugal, who held a reception there.

Robert Were Fox, Jr., appointed consul in 1815, devoted much time to the study of science, and made many discoveries. In 1815 he proved that there was a real increase of temperature experienced in descending Cornish mines—a fact previously asserted by the Saxon miners, but long disputed by such men as Humbodt and Arago. Among his many valuable inventions was the deflector dipping needle, which has been used in every Arctic and Antarctic expedition since that time in determining the magnetic condition of the different parts of the earth's surface.

President Lincoln appointed the third consul, Alfred Fox, in 1863. This gentleman won the highest commendation from the government for his efficiency and faithfulness during the late war. The coast at Falmouth is very dangerous, and often ships are wrecked there; Mr. Fox did all in his power in rendering help to these ship-wrecked crews, and for this was highly rewarded by the heads of the nations.

Howard Fox, F. G. S., the present consul, was appointed by President Grant. He had been acting as deputy consul, but in 1874 succeeded his father to the consulate.

Arresting Persons for the Rewards.

"It's time something was being done to put a stop to the practice indulged in by certain men of arresting persons suspected of being fugutives from the insane asylum," remarked a policeman a few days ago. "There is a standing reward for the arrest of escaped patients, and a number of people about Hillsdale and Anacosta seem to be on the lookout for them. Some pedestrians and even some persons who were in vehicles have been 'held up' and subjected to annoyances.

"The practice of these men," added the officer, "is something on the order of the conduct of some members of the police force, who seem to be on the look out most of their time for deserters from the army and navy.

"There is a standing reward for these deserters," he concluded, "and it is related that some of the policemen always have one or two of them spotted to arrest when their pocketbooks are empty."—Washington Star.

The Passing of Warships.

A short time ago—their keels were laid only a little over ten years ago—the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis were regarded as the pride of the navy. The Columbia made a trip across the Atlantic to show that she would be able to overhaul fast Atlantic liners. The Minneapolis is to be used as a receiving ship, the Columbia having been used for similar purposes for some time, says the Troy Record. These ships cost nearly $3,000,000, but their present disposition shows how soon the modern warship gets out of date. Still, it is more economical for the Navy Department to use them in this manner, for both are expensive ships to run.

A lion in a jungle will jump twenty-five or thirty feet from a standing start.

THE MAKING OF POTTERY.

CURIOUS METHODS USED IN BACKWOODS "JUG FACTORIES."

The Old-Time Potter's Wheel, of the Time of Moses, May Still Be Found in Some Parts of the Southern States—The Firing Process.

Among the arts and crafts known to man there is probably none older than the making of pottery of some sort. Fragments of rude pottery are found among the remains of prehistoric man everywhere and some of them appear to have been made by machinery, other than the hands alone.

The old-time potter's wheel, of the time of Moses, may still be found in use in some parts of the Southern States, notably in the middle counties of North Carolina.

To any one accustomed to large manufactories, with special machines for turning out certain articles rapidly and cheaply, the hand-made methods of a hundred years ago would be curious and interesting.

A visit to one of the backwoods "jug factories," where the primitive potter's wheel, run by foot power, is still in use, would suggest to the modern mechanic that the wheel of time had slipped a cog and that that part of the world had gone back several centuries. When a boy, the writer was told that the molasses and vinegar jugs were made by plastering a layer of clay over a coil of rope which was afterward removed by uncoiling and withdrawing it through the mouth of the jug. Such a method would, of course, be impracticable.

The jug maker at one of these rude "factories" is frequently a small farmer, who devotes his spare time to the pottery business. Using the clay from his own farm, he employs no help, doing everything with his own hands, and cares nothing for strikes, freight rates or labor agitators. The product of his wheel is sold for so much per gallon in his immediate vicinity, or the country towns where he takes it for sale in his own wagon.

Under a rude shed the potter sits astride a rough bench while he revolves the wheel with one foot. To make the seat more comfortable he often uses an old saddle to sit upon. In front of him is a horizontal wheel or disk of heavy boards, revolving in a shallow box of wood. The wheel is carried on the upper end of an upright shaft with a heavier wheel on the same shaft, but near the ground. The lower wheel serves only to keep up a steady motion imparted to it by the movement or sidewise thrust of his foot on the swinging foot lever.

The foot power is simplicity itself. The foot lever is a stick or rod of wood with a pivot or peg at its outer end, while the end next to the operator is suspended to the bench by a piece of rope or chain. A short piece of wood connects the crank in the vertical shaft to the foot lever, and the side-way movement of the lever keeps the wheel in motion.

Having previously tempered his clay pit, he divides it into lumps of the proper weight for a jug of a certain size. One of these plastic lumps is placed on the center of the revolving disk and the potter proceeds to give it form and shape, mainly by the manipulation of his hands alone. It is interesting to watch the soft clay grow into symmetrical shape under the simple manipulations of the potter's fingers, sometimes assisted by some simple tool of wood or bone.

The first step in shaping a jug is by inserting one or two fingers of one hand into the center of the revolving lump, while the other hand is used to press on the outside. This produces a hole in the clay, which may be as wide as necessary, by simply moving the fingers to one side of the center. The clay now assumes the shape of a thick ring and is made thinner and drawn upward to form the side walls of the jug, by simply raising both hands at the same time, pulling the clay up between them. At this stage the article has assumed the form of a cylinder or wide-mouth jar, which a few touches at the brim will complete. To make the cylinder into a regulation jug the upper rim is forced or bent inward with the hands, into the form of a dome, while the neck and lip are shaped with one finger inside the orifice and a stick on the outside.

The revolving mass of soft material responds readily to every touch of the fingers, bending this way or that, but the speed of the wheel must be comparatively slow; otherwise the centrifugal force would throw the walls outward and spoil the shape. If the jug is to have a handle, it is molded separately with the hands, bent into shape and the ends pressed into good contact with the moist jug. At the bottom, the jug is still stuck fast to the center of the wheel, but may be lifted off after drawing a fine wire under it.

After being properly dried, our farmer-potter proceeds to bake his pottery inside a long arch of brickwork. This arch has a chimney at one end and the fuel, which is wood, is fed into the other. In the arch, or oven, at intervals, there are loose bricks which may be removed during the firing, and common salt is thrown through these openings to produce a glaze on the surface of the ware. Some skill or experience is necessary to conduct the firing properly, or the pottery will be spoiled.

Though often ungraceful in shape, this pottery is still in common use wherever the distance from trade centers makes freight rates too dear on such bulky and heavy articles.—Scientific American.

The Department of Agriculture declares that a diet of grain is far more healthful than one of meat. It is difficult, however, to accept the raise in prices as a blessing in disguise.

CITY SPANKS 'EM.

Hoosier Capital's Juvenille Court a Scene of Small Domestic Tragedies.

"Now, swat him!"

"You mean, go at him wid de whip?"

"Yes; go it."

And the whip falls and falls again, while the boy yells and yells again.

These little one-act dramas are enacted weekly at the police station, only that the above dialogue is not all that takes place. The first scene transpires upon the third floor of the police station building on Friday afternoon, when Judge Stubbs holds his juvenile court.

Snickering, snuffling boys in a row face him and listen as the policemen tell how bad they are, while their parents laud them to the skies. Judge Stubbs patiently takes it all in, and then makes his disposition of the case. And it happens almost every Friday that among that lot of boys is one boy that needs a licking. So when the Judge tells them to take such a boy into the basement and give him a flogging, that boy goes along with a great big policeman and the boy's parents and the flogging follows.

It's the one place where boys get whippings that they remember. If the policeman is a good hand at the business, he has learned not to be too tender hearted. It's up to him to say when the lad has had enough, and he never says it until he thinks that there is a sound of repentance in the cries of angered anguish from the boy.

Once in a while a parent feels sorry and lands easily with the rod.

"Swat him harder," says the officer.

"Harder than that" asks the fond parent.

"Yes, make him feel it."

And on goes the switch with renewed vigor until finally the job is completed. Fond parent cries, and says that the whipping really hurts fond parent more than it does the offspring, and offspring wipes away the tears with one hand and feels the seat of the disturbance with the other.

"Now, Bobby, don't hurt father and mother any more. Be a nice boy."

Bobby does nothing but continue the two hand operation already spoken of.

A colored woman, of the stout—extra stout, in fact—type, had one of those whippings to administer a few weeks ago, and she did it in the right kind of style. The boy was a little colored fellow, as interesting as he was black, and the woman looked like she was equal to the task of several whippings. When they reached the basement and the policeman told her to begin, she said:

"Boy, take off your pants." Which the boy did.

"Now, lean down over that chair."

At this point the whimperings of the boy began, and his cries didn't cease until he was ready to leave the police station. The mother was determined to give him something to remember and the policeman was there to see that she did it right. When finally it seemed that the boy had about all he could stand the trio started upstairs, where the policeman winked at a friend and said:

"I'll bet that boy doesn't sit down for several days."—Indianapolis Sun.

Dangers of the Bath.

Brevity is commendable, but in the enunciation of great truths it is possible to stop just short of completeness of statement which leaves the seeker after information at a loss to know how to apply such knowledge after the manner in which our Puritan ancestors applied all Scripture—"By way of improvement." For example, the London Lancet startles the world with the following announcement: "Too much bathing is harmful, as it tends to maceration of the superficial part of the epidermis, which is too frequently removed, and occasions probably too rapid a proliferation of the cells of the malpignian layer." But what is too much and how shall the man who seeks to regulate his life by the teachings of science know when the superficial part of his epidermis is macerated and when the proliferation of the cells of the malpighian layer is too rapid? No rightminded person would want these things to happen in his own case, and to the individual to whom bathing is perfunctory and who feels a greater sympathy than he would be willing to express for the little girl who objected to her morning ablutions in winter on the ground that she had "rather be warm and dirty than clean and cold," maceration of the epidermic superfices and a galloping proliferation of the malpighial cells would be symptoms to be looked for as the result of bathing oftener than, say, once a week. Hence the information of the Lancet, while shocking, is not likely to be revolutionary of individual habits.—New York Times.

A Mouse Indicator.

"Did you ever hear of a mouse indicator?" asked a prominent official of the Navy Department. "No? Well, such indicators have been used in the navy, and in their way they were very valuable. When the navy first began experimenting with submarine boats it became necessary to devise means to protect the men who went down into the interior of the boats from the strong gases. Finally a naval officer hit upon the plan of placing a mouse in a cage and having the men who went below keep the cage close by. We reckoned the respective strength of man and mouse, and when the escaping gases had overpowered the little creature the men would know it was about time to ascend.—Washington Star.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

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The general balance in the treasury of Pennsylvania, exclusive of the sinking fund, amounts to $9,535,534. This enormous sum, exacted from the taxpayers of the Commonwealth, is distributed in favorite banks throughout the State. It is in excess of the current needs of the State government; but the banks favored with a share of the surplus as a rule are supporters of the machine. This influence one way or another is being used to control the Republican State convention.

The abatement of sectarsan and religious prejudices in the United States, compared with what they were in the days of Know-Nothingism, and even later, is an obvious fact, accepted by all intelligent citizens. The New York "Evening Post" cites an illustration: "A man of Irish parentage, who is a Democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion, has just been appointed a judge of the superior court in Massachusetts by a Republican governor of native descent, who is a member of a Protestant church and who was born about the time when the prejudice against Irishmen and 'Romanism' was at its height in the Bay State. Even more noteworthy, perhaps, is the fact that the appointment by Governor Crane is received as a natural and proper thing.

Secretary Root, if he does not apply the water cure to Government clerks who object to the Philippine policy of his department, has a remedy equally effective, in dismissing them from office and bread and butter. Rebecca J. Taylor, a clerk in the adjutant general's office, was moved by conditions she had knowledge of in the Philippines to write a letter to a Washington paper in criticism. The lady had an experience of the drum-head court-martial order, and was immediately dismissed from her place. If she had deferred the water cure and concentration business she would have won promotion. Secretary Root has managed to suppress Philippine news and scandals and brutalities, but he will have hard work to suppress public opinion in the shape of criticism of the administration policy.

The debate on the isthmian canal bill will not be to any idle purpose if it puts before the public the exact facts, the merits and demerits, of each route proposed and is followed by positive action. Senator Hanna went about his plea for the Panama route in a very dramatic, picturesque and business-like way. In a Senate chamber decorated with maps, some of them fondly displaying the wealth and richness of the Nicaragua route in available volcanoes, he put his fellow-members at school.

There can be no doubt that recent events in the Antillies have had a definite effect on public opinion already veering strongly in favor of Panama. In consequence, the Nicaragua route, which in 1901 had such an ascendency that few took the Panama people's offer seriously, is now more or less on the defensive. It has warm defenders both among public men in Congress, as Senator Mitchell's address showed, and among engineers, but the arguments against it, which took positive shape when the Panama Company lowered its selling out price to $40,000,000, have gained force of late by reason of what might be called volcanophobia.

The debate is likely to be protracted, but it would be a great misfortune if the canal legislation were defeated. Congress should pass some bill that will permit the United States to go ahead with the most feasible isthmian canal. To do anything else would be folly.

While some Republican papers approve of Senator Hoar's speech, and practically all the independent papers do in all its length and breadth, there are some party organs that assail the senator as "copperheads" were denounced in 1863. The "Iowa State Register," the leading Republican newspaper of Iowa, calls the speech "vicious treason," and declares that the Massachusetts senator "is a still meaner traitor than Benedict Arnold." Most of the Republican papers, however, do it in the mild way that Senator Hoar is only an impracticable idealist and visionary, believing in such worn-out fables as the Golden Rule and the Declaration of Independence. The administration has had one recruit, however, from the Democratic side of the Senate chamber in Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who rebushes the arguments of Lodge and Grosvenor and ignores or rejects the policy the party has declared in conventions and in Congress.

An important incident of the Oregon election was the ratification of a constitutional amendment adopting the initiative and referendum. This amendment recites that, while the legislative power is vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, yet "the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the Legislative Assembly"; and it is consequently provided that, whenever 8 per cent. of the legal voters petition for specific legislation, the same shall be submitted to popular vote, and shall become law if approved by a majority voting thereon; that any enactment of the Legislative Assembly may be submitted to popular vote by such Assembly, acting voluntarily, and must be when requested by 5 per cent. of the voters; and that the veto power of the governor shall not extend to enactments voted on with approval by the people. This amendment had to be approved by two Legislatures before submission, and but one vote was cast against it the second time, while both of the great parties were committed to it during the recent campaign.

Flowers In the Pulpit.

"If you want some nice flowers," said the man with the red mustache, "just go to church on Sundays, and you'll find them on the altars. No matter how hard up a church may be and how closely it may count its expenses in other directions, it seldom economizes in flowers.

"It is not the big churches alone that scorn to stint themselves in flowers. The little chapels whose parishioners are certainly not rolling in wealth and where every penny is held at its par value likewise provide a splendid floral offering to gladden the eyes of pastor and congregation. Of course, in a good many less pretentious houses of worship beautiful effects are obtained from the artistic arrangement of rather plebeian blossoms, but in most churches flowers that are really fine and expensive are used the year round, and the flower committee often finds that altar decoration is the biggest item on its list of expenditures.

"The selection of pulpit flowers is generally left to the discretion of the florist, who sends the bouquet every Sunday morning shortly before service. Occasionally, however, the chairman of the flower committee gives him a tip as to the favorite flower of the pastor, and when making his selection he tactfully bears that preference in mind."—New York Times.

Peasant Costumes In Ireland.

A certain number of peasants in the wilder and remoter districts of Ireland still wear something like a national costume. About Lough Mask plenty of the lasses are to be seen in picturesque red petticoats that artists loved to bring into their sketches of Irish life. A sprinkling of the old high hats may be seen. The older fishermen wear them, but the younger school shun such antiquated headgear, as the English peasant of today does the smock frock. —London Express.

Water.

The ocean is a huge spring, containing not only salt, but many other minerals, in solution. The Dead sea is charged with such elements almost to saturation. Only distilled water is pure. By distillation sea water itself is rendered drinkable, though not pleasant.

One Bite; Caught Two.

A reliable fisherman from Michigan says he was fishing one day on Selkirk lake, Kalkaska county, for pickerel. There was a bite, and in due time the fisherman struck and hooked what he supposed to be a big pike. His surprise was great when he saw, instead of one fish, two. One, a two pound pike, had taken the hook in the regular way. The other weighed five pounds and had the line wrapped twice about its gills, so that it was hopelessly entangled.—New York Times.

Apples on the Half Shell.

A variation of baked apples has the somewhat fanciful name of "apples on the half shell." Slices of bread are cut into rounds (the cover of a half pound baking powder can makes a good size), buttered and put in a baking pan. Pare and core some large, good apples, cut them crosswise into inch thick slices, put one on each slice of bread, dust with granulated sugar and put in a hot oven. Bake twenty minutes and serve with plain or whipped cream.

Linden Hall.

Our community was well represented at State College this week.

Elmer Houtz, butcher at Millheim, spent a few days with friends here.

John M. Garbrick, of Lancaster, is home on a short vacation.

Ed. Zong visited friends at Hecla last week.

Washington Garbrick and family entertained some of their friends during the week.

The baseball team will hold a festival at Walnut Grove on Saturday evening, June 21. Everybody go and help the boys along. Athletics should be encouraged.

Mr. and Mrs Noll, of Jeannette, arrived here on Monday, to spend a few days with John Davis and sister.

The United Evangelicals will hold a Children's entertainment on the evening of the 22nd of June, at 7.30

Dorothy Dodd.

Spring Mills.

Rain is very much needed as the waters are getting low.

Miss Joe Condo, of Howard, is visiting at the home of Dr. Braught.

Hon. Wm. Allison's house which has been under repair is nearing completion and is quite an improvement.

Robert Huss returned from the Morganza school a much better and brighter boy.

Mrs. Willis Rishell, of Montgomery, and Baker Ruhl, of Philadelphia, are visiting their mother, Mrs. D. H. Ruhl.

Roy Rearick, of this place, left for Pittsburg, where he has accepted a position as book keeper for a large firm.

John Lee and wife, of Colyer, were callers at Smith Bros. furniture store and bought some of their fine furniture.

Last Thursday evening John Conley and James Keller, of Centre Hall, came to Spring Mills to arrest Clayton Johnston, for committing a theft on Decoration evening at Mr. Conley's house. Mr. Johnston was in Spring Mills all evening and proved his innocence. He is a respectable young man going to school here.

Blaine Bitner, son of Wm. Bitner, while hauling wood fell from the wagon and received an ugly gash around his chin. Dr. Braught was called and dressed the wound, using five stitches to close it. Mr. Bitner, is suffering from dropsy.

Elias Fetterolf, of Madisonburg, attended Lutheran church Sunday.

Mrs. T. M. Gramley went to Rebersburg to spend a week with her many friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, of Potters Mills, were in town on business.

Hon. Wm. Allison and T. M. Gramley left Tuesday for Harrisburg, to attend the Republican convention and hurrah for Elkin.

Don't forget that Smith Bros. is head quarters for furniture; they are selling at reduced rates until Aug. 1.

Oak Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dale, of Pleasant Gap, spent Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Henrietta Dale.

Mr. and Mrs. John Krumrine, of State College, spent Sunday at the home of his parents.

Wm. Grove, of Shiloh, transacted business in town Monday.

George Dale, of Shiloh, passed through town last Wednesday on his way to Linden Hall.

Alvin Dale, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with his brother, A. W. Dale.

Ira Korman has opened his ice cream parlors.

Miss Bessie Weber, who has been attending school at Allentown, returned home last Saturday.

Misses Martha Klinger and Grace Barnhart spent Saturday in Centre Hall.

Many of the people are attending commencement exercises at State College.

Wm. Fry, Esq., accompanied by his best girl of Houserville, spent last Wednesday in Bellefonte attending Main's show.

A great many people attended the funeral of Roy Weaver last Saturday morning.

Childrens' Day exercises at Lemont were largely attended last Sunday evening.

Some persons were kind enough to steal a horse from Mr. Lowder's stable last Sunday evening, hitch it to his buggy and drive to State College. On their return the horse was left in the field where it was afterward found.

Farmers Mills.

Ezra Auman and family, of Millheim were the guests of John Rishel, of this place, lately.

Three young men from our locality Saturday evening attended the festival at Sprucetown.

D. H. Rearick and family attended the Children's services at Centre Hall, Sunday evening.

The son of farmer Beck while in Brush valley a few days ago broke his arm.

Ed. Dunkel and family spent Sunday with his parents, in Aaronsburg.

Mrs. Clayton Wagner made a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Grossman.

Mrs. Kate Grossman was a guest at Harvey Horner's last Friday.

Gardner Grove sold a car load of baled hay last week.

Mrs. Spear Hettinger and family, of Egg Hill, spent Sunday with Bob Hettinger's, of Green Grove.

Nearly a billion more postage stamps have been issued to the postoffices of the United States since July 1 last than were issued during the whole of the previous fiscal year. This is not necessarily indicative of a great increase in the postal business. From lack of other facilities for the transmission of small sums by mail, stamps have come to be extensively used, which is a strong argument for the postal note plan now before Congress. A system is needed by which small sums may be sent by the mail, and this the postal note plan provides, It would be a great advantage to small business interests.

Dorothy Dodd.

Colyer.

Mrs. George Spangler, of Tusseyville, and Miss Kate Fleisher, of Centre Hall, spent Tuesday at Henry Moyer's.

John Stump, of Linden Hall, spent Friday night with his cousin William Stump.

Charles Bodtorf wears a broad smile and says a dishwasher came to his place to stay.

Miss Fannie C. Bunnel, of Milroy, visited her friend Miss Mary Meyer the past week.

Mrs. Maggie Davis and friend, of Altoona, are visiting her brother William Rockey.

Misses Katie Boal, of Colyer, and Susie Bogdan, of Potters Mills, spent a day shopping in Centre Hall.

Mrs. George Lee, son John and Mrs. W. F. Rockey Wednesday went to Mifflin county where they will visit their brother and sister for some time.

Thos. Farner, who has been employed in Philadelphia, is spending his vacation at home.

Quite a number of our young people attended the Main Bros'. show in Bellefonte.

Supervisor Frank Bogdan was out with a large force of hands crushing stones and fixing up the roads last week.

Mrs. James Runkle and daughter Mary, Mrs. Calvin Bodtorf and daughter Helen spent Saturday at the home of John Royer, Potters Mills.

Misses Myra Meyer, Sudie Bodtorf and Sallie Wright visited at Potters Mills over Sunday.

Mrs. J. H. Meyer and Mrs. Levi Stump spent Tuesday very pleasantly at Alvin Stump's Linden Hall.

Miss Blanche Housman spent Sunday with her cousin Miss May Kritzer.

Centre Hill.

William Lytle and family visited relatives at Pleasant Gap and Clintondale on Saturday.

Maurice Burkholder, of Spring Mills, spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Miss Lizzie Burkholder is confined to bed with an attack of nervousness.

Milton Benner, of near Boalsburg, spent Sunday at the home of his friend Miss Lydia Smith.

Quite a number of our people attended the C. M. A. festival near Potters Mills Saturday evening.

If wearing woolen mittens in summer is any indication of an approaching wedding then Potter Township will lose one of its lady school-teachers ere long. For further particulars inquire of Florence.

The Apple Plant-Louse.

The Apple Plant Louse (Aphis mali) is a small green insect, called the Apple Aphis, having a short body, four transparent wings or none, a sharp suctorial bill, and long jointed antennae.

These insects are often numerous and destructive although quite small. They suck the sap from the leaves, young buds, and sometimes from the young fruit of the apple tree, chiefly in the early spring from the time the leaves begin to expand until about the first of July. Then they migrate to the roots of grasses, as was discovered and proven by Professor Surface, of the Pennsylvania State College.

The eggs are laid on the small apple twigs in the fall and remain there during the winter, as soon as the leaf buds begin to exp and the young hatch and increase rapidly by giving birth to living young (parthenogenesis) without mating, so that there is a colony on almost every leaf. For the July migration they become winged, and during the summer they continue to feed and multiply on the roots of grasses. In the autumn another winged brood appears and they return to the apple where the females establish colonies of wingless egg-laying forms, which lay the small, oval, dark-colored eggs upon the twigs in great numbers. This completes the life cycle.

The common remedy is spraying in the spring as the young are coming out and before the leaves expand, with kerosene emulsion or tobacco decoction. Whale oil soap suds is effective if applied early.

They have many natural enemies, such as Lady Bugs, Birds, etc., that generally hold them well in check.

Dorothy Dodd.

Woodward.

Miss Bessie Stover, of Aaronsburg, is visiting her friend, Miss Bertha Hosterman.

Childrens' Day services will be observed in the Evangelical church Sunday evening, June 22.

Miss Lottie Gulsewite was to State College this week.

A beautiful wedding took place last Thursday at the home of C. W. Hosterman, when their daughter Miss Laverna, was married to Edgar Stover, of Rebersburg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Buck. About eighty guests were present; they received many useful presents.

Wilson Ard, son of Dr. Ard is home on a visit.

Dorothy Dodd.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Furniture at Reduced Prices.

Smith Bros., from now until August 1st, will sell at greatly reduced prices all kinds of furniture. The goods are first class in every particular, and the prices are so low that it will pay to buy during this period.

Dorothy Dodd.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

A full line of bicycle repairs at Bushman's.

A Correction.

This is to certify that the party from Spring Mills, suspected of robbing my house is altogether innocent of the crime and I am very sorry that he was suspected.

J. M. CONLEY, Centre Hall, Pa.

GRANT HOOVER

Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments.

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,

Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Telephone connection.

You will find the best brands of

FLOUR

are kept by

JOHN S. AUMAN,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Pillsbury Flour and John S. Auman Brand

are the best on the market.

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP & MIDDLINGS

always on hand.

Custom chopping done at all times.

I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food.

A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

Spring Mills, Pa.

P. V. S. STORE.

We have the ability to serve You with Good Shoes at reasonable prices, because we have a large new stock. We have the inclination to serve you because good service is sure to cause you to return.

Our best advertisement is the satisfied Customer. Our Stock embraces all kinds of Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children.

Our shoes have Character, Style, Finish and quality. Orders filled by mail or Telephone.

OXFORDS FOR Men, Ladies, Misses, Children.

C. A. KRAPE.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centrally located for fishing and hunting. may692

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

Old Fort Hotel . . .
ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor,
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect May 25, '02.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.37 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 p. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.25 a. m.—Train 50. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Lackawaxen and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.53 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.50 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.51 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.21 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.53 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays.) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) Fo Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.50 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	5 55
1 45	5 50	Lewisburg	9 05	4 42
1 53	6 08	Biehl	8 58	4 35
1 57	6 12	Vicksburg	8 53	4 31
2 05	6 20	Millinburg	8 45	4 24
2 16	7 02	Milmont	8 33	4 13
2 23	7 09	Green Iron	8 26	4 06
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 41
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 45	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.15 and 7.50 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.40, 5.52 p m, and 8.07 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.25 and 10.01 a. m and 4. 5 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.28 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 4.57 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. B. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
7 10	12 40	6 30	..BELLEFONTE..	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 51	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..BUHLERSBG..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 45	3 15	7 03	...Snydertown...	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	...Krider's S'n g.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	...Mackeyville...	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	...Cedar Springs.	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL	7 52	4 00	8 30
11 40	8 10		.....Jersey Shore.....	3 25		7 05
12 20	8 45		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve	12 50	17 21	
†12 34	*11 50		Lve Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30	*6 55	
8 29	7 02		.....PHILA.....	†8 36	*11 36	
			.....Atlantic City.....			
			.....NEW YORK.....			
			(Via Tamaqua.)			
*10 40	†9 30		.....NEW YORK.....	†4 30	29 00	
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m		Arr. Lve.	a. m	p. m	

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	11½	7½	11½	WESTWARD
P M	P M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M	
6 20	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 01	
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 08	
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Harters.....	6 50	10 56	4 42	
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 55	10 59	4 47	
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	...Scotia Crossing...	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 28	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 00	
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

P. H. THOMAS, Sup't.

THE JAPAN CURRENT.

Kuro Siwo Piles Great Loads of Driftwood on Alaska's Shores.

In one sense the Kuro Siwo, or Japan current, is the most interesting in the world because many oceanographers believe it was the direct means of peopling America. This much at least is certain: If a boat were to be set adrift on parts of the Asiatic coast and survived all storms, the Japan current could be depended upon to carry it across the Pacific and deposit it on the American shore. Such a thing has happened. In 1832 nine Japanese fishermen were left derelict and unable to find their way back to shore. They went with the current, and after a drift lasting during several months they were carried to Hawaii.

Trees torn by storms from the banks of Asiatic rivers frequently float across the Pacific to the American coast. Between Kakatag and Kyak islands, about 1,200 miles northwest of Seattle, enormous piles of this driftwood cover the beaches. There can be no question of the Asiatic origin of the timber. They are the trunks of the camphor tree, the mango and the mahogany. Logs 150 feet long and eight feet in diameter are frequently found. Many of them are seen floating shoreward, with fantastic roots standing high above the waves. In places the logs are piled twenty feet high. They are generally without bark, which has been peeled off by the waves, and most of them have become white and heavy from impregnation with salt water. As they pile up the sands drift over them, and gradually they sink out of sight, and new beaches are formed. This process has been going on for ages, and the shore line is being steadily extended. Excavations along the beach show that texture of the buried timber gets harder and harder the farther in you go, until in some instances petrifaction has taken place. Other excavations show logs that have turned to coal.

The presence of Siberian driftwood on the shores of Greenland convinced Nansen that his idea of drifting across the Polar sea in the Fram was logical. Great quantities of the wood are annually cast on the coasts of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and there are tribes of Greenland Eskimos who depend for sledge runners and other wooden implements on the drift from Siberian forests. For years they depended for iron implements on the hoops of casks which came to them over seas.—Theodore Waters in Ainslee's.

The Willing Worker.

"Why is it," asked a modest young breadwinner, "that when I stay at the office after hours to voluntarily do an extra amount of work somebody who is in charge pounces upon me as his justifiable victim and gives me still more to do?

"That has happened to me time after time in my business, and at each repetition I have taken a vow that if I am ever in charge of an office I shall give any one of my subordinate who sits down and does work which isn't specifically required of him credit for what he does do and let it go at that, without adding insult to injury, as it were, by giving him something further to do.

"Of course it's an old saying that the man who does the most work is the man usually 'worked;' but it's discouraging, don't you think? Strangely enough, though, he goes ahead and lets himself be 'worked,' with only a weak objection to ease his feelings."—New York Mail and Express.

Mushrooms Are Filling.

One virtue of the mushroom that oftentimes is not realized by its champions even is its nutritive qualities, for it is often considered fit only for a sauce or a side dish. Recently I ate dinner with a friend who is a bon vivant and gifted with an abnormally large appetite. To my surprise, he ordered nothing but mushrooms, bread and butter and, of course, drinkables. We had mushrooms raw, stewed, fried and broiled on toast. It was my first experience, but I found them excellent. I certainly thought they would not "stay by me;" but, to my surprise, for many hours afterward I had as complete a sense of fullness as rare roast beef or juicy steak ever imparted.—New York Telegram.

The Congressional Record.

To appreciate the value of The Congressional Record one must see it used. It is the only means by which members themselves keep informed of the progress of legislation when scores of measures are often considered in a day. It is on the desk of the president of the United States and is read by every executive officer, from cabinet to chief of division. Every government in the world envies ours the possession of such a publication, forming at once an indispensable current record and a permanent history of events even more valuable through the centuries.—Argonaut.

The Carnation.

In its original state the carnation was a five petal flower about one inch in diameter, in color a light pink, though it was sometimes seen in a mauve shade. The carnation of the present day is the product of careful hybridization, as a result of which the size of the flower not only has increased to a marked degree, but it has been filled with petals, something like a hundred being seen in a single choice specimen.

His Propensity.

"I never forget a joke that I once hear," remarked Borem.

"No," rejoined Guyer, "and you don't give any of your acquaintances a chance to."—Chicago News.

The specter of unpaid bills never haunts those who buy only what they can afford.

The greatest of all pleasures is to give pleasure to one we love.

Dorothy Dodd.

FEED BABY SLOWLY.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN CHILD REARING.

Reasons Why Food Should Not Be Tumbled Rapidly Into the Little Stomach—Advice Which Applies to Grown Folks as Well as Babes.

In the proper bringing up of a child there is nothing absolutely more important than this one thing—to teach it to eat slowly.

Every groom knows and observes the rule in the care of a horse that rapid eating is fatal to digestion. There are all sorts of patent mangers to prevent the horse swallowing his oats too quickly. The man who has no patent manger knows enough, when necessary, to put a stone in the manger, scattering the oats around it, so that the horse may be compelled to eat slowly. If the horse's inclination is to gulp down water too fast, the careful man will put a big sponge in the water, compelling slow drinking.

A child's appetite, when he is allowed to eat rapidly, is always in excess of his actual needs unless the child is in bad health. The reason for this is extremely simple. The child craves food because his body requires to manufacture new tissue. He is growing, and he must not only replace the used up tissues that his daily life destroys, but he must make new flesh, new muscles, new bone and new blood every day, adding weight and size.

The sensation of hunger is not the craving of an empty stomach, satisfied as soon as the stomach is filled; it is a craving that is felt by the nerves all over the body. This craving cannot possibly be satisfied until the stomach has begun the work of transforming the food into blood, flesh, muscles, etc.; consequently the sensation which we call hunger persists long after the child or grown person has rapidly absorbed as much food as it really needs.

A million foolish parents urge their children to eat a great deal and always let them eat as much as they want to. Yet all of these know that a famished man taken off a wreck will eat himself to death if allowed to do so. The very hungry child goes to the same excess, only in a lesser degree. The great safeguard against that excess in eating, which kills 90 per cent of men before their time and which accounts for 90 per cent of children's diseases, is slow eating.

Nearly all children eat too rapidly. They do so by nature. Slow eating is a matter of education. But too often the mother or the nurse teaches the child the habit of eating fast. When the baby is little, it is fed one spoonful at a time. Before it has time to half chew or even gulp down the first teaspoonful of food another is held to its lips. Of course it swallows what it has in its mouth and seizes upon the next mouthful. The habit thus inculcated by foolish adults often ruins the child permanently.

Four factors count in the healthy assimilation of food, factors which parents and nurses should remember. Assuming the food to be properly prepared, thoroughly cooked and wisely selected, there comes, first, the work of the teeth, which prepare the food for easy digestion; second, the action of the saliva, with which the food must be thoroughly mixed in order to minimize the necessary work of the gastric juices in the stomach; third, the work of the stomach itself; fourth, and most important, a proper supply of blood and of heat.

Force your child to chew slowly and thoroughly every mouthful. If nothing else will do, compel him at frequent intervals to lay down his knife and fork that the importance of prolonged chewing may be impressed upon him. Don't allow your child to gulp down water or any other liquid with his solid food. If you allow him to drink while he eats, the salivary glands will not act. They will not need to act, for he will be able to swallow his food easily when it is made moist by water.

You can't do anything to help along the unconscious process which goes on in the stomach, but you can do everything to help that process by attending to the fourth necessity, which demands blood and the heat of the blood in the stomach. Allow no child after eating to take violent exercise, to study or even to read an exciting book. The brain has first call upon the service of the heart, and as soon as the brain is excited the blood leaves the stomach and goes to the head. The muscles also when too violently exerted draw the blood away from the stomach.

It is absolutely impossible for a child or a grown person to digest properly or to get strength and vitality from what he eats unless for at least a half hour after eating the stomach be allowed to monopolize the blood supply.

Children should be kept quiet in some way, especially very young children, after they have eaten. In the case of very young babies nature attends to this mercifully by making them go to sleep as soon as they have absorbed their milk. Older children ought not to go to sleep directly after eating for physiological reasons which may be explained at some other time, but they ought to be quiet and calm. Tens of thousands of children in homes where this newspaper is read are ruined in health by studying right after meals. The public school system which gives children too short a resting period in the middle of the day is responsible partly for this, and the home studies at night are also responsible.

Every word that is said here applies to grownup people, of whom not one in a hundred has ever been taught to apply to himself such common sense care as is bestowed on a second class horse.—New York Journal.

Dorothy Dodd.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad 1902 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Company will publish the 1902 edition of the Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the East, and over seventeen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. The book has been compiled with the greatest care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

The cover is handsome and striking, printed in colors, and the book contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The book is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 this very interesting book may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

How to Avoid Trouble.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Reduced Rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

On account of the Triennial Convention of the International Sunday school Association, to be held at Denver, Col., June 26 to July 2, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, Col., from all stations on its lines, at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going on June 21 to 23, and will be good to return leaving Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo not later than August 31. Tickets must be validated for return passage by Joint Agent at any of the above mentioned points, for which service a fee of twenty-five cents will be charged.

For specific rates and conditions, apply to ticket agents.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia; but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.—H. J. STRICKFADEN, editor World Herald, Fair Haven, Wash. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B Fisher's Sons.

House and Lot for Sale.

The Bitner homestead in Centre Hall is offered for sale by the owner, Rev. Robert O'boyle, in order to close out the estate. The property consists of dwelling house, outbuildings, stable and about five acres of land. The location is pleasant, and will make a splendid home. For further particulars inquire of W. B. Mingle, Centre Hall. tf

Of what does a bad taste in your mouth remind you? It indicates that your stomach is in bad condition and will remind you that there is nothing so good for such a disorder as Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets after having once used them. They cleanse and invigorate the stomach and regulate the bowels. For sale at 25 cents per box by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Dorothy Dodd.

College of Music.

The summer term of this well known school of music will begin July 21, six weeks instruction and board for $18. As all schools have vacation at this time, it gives an opportunity to school children and teachers to attend. Parents desiring a home-like school for their children should send for catalogue to

HENRY B. MOYER,
FREEBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth McClintick, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. P. GROVE
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney. J. A. MCCLINTICK, Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Hiram Durst, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. SARAH B. DURST.
T. M GRAMLEY.
Administrators.
may 1-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Edwin Kuhl, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. PEELER,
Administrator.
Spring Mills, Pa.

Read It in His Newspaper.

George Schaub, a well known German citizen of new Lebanon, Ohio, is a constant reader of the Dayton Volkszeitung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife said to me 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

Pennsylvania R. R. Rates to Minneapolis.

On account of the National Education Association's Annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., July 7 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines July 4 to 6, good to return not earlier than July 8, and not later than July 14, at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. These tickets will be good for return passage only when executed by Joint Agent at Minneapolis and payment of 25 cents made for this service. By depositing ticket with Joint Agent not earlier than July 8 nor later than July 14, and payment of 50 cents at time of deposit, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave Minneapolis not later than September 1.

For specific rates and conditions, apply to ticket agents.

Dorothy Dodd.

For biliousness use Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. They cleanse the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels, effecting a quick and permanent cure. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Dorothy Dodd.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale at a sacrifice the following articles:
8-HORSE ROWER PORTABLE ENGINE.
SIX CUT SHINGLE MACHINE.
DRAG SAW, complete.
ALSO,
36-INCH FLOURING BURR.
FLOURING MACHINERY.
12-FOOT REEL AND CONVEYERS.
SCOURING MACHINE.
LINE SHAFT.
ELEVATORS, FLOUR CHESTS, ETC.
The flouring machinery will be sold separately, or can be bought with the building.
Apply to JOHN R STRUNK
2m5t. Potters Mills, Pa.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

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HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 26jul00

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

J. VICTOR ROYER,
Attorney-at-law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

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DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.
To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
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DR. SMITH SALVE for all kinds of sores Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents

KREAMER & SON.

Carpets.

A fine line of—
INGRAIN
and
BRUSSELS.

These Carpets will be sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere
Prices from 15 cents to $1.20.

Give us a call.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

The Best Assortment of

Furniture in Central Penn.

Will be Found at

S. M. CAMPBELL'S, MILLHEIM.

AS SPRING APPROACHES you are no doubt debating where to buy your Furniture, especially those who contemplate starting housekeeping. Let me whisper in your ear—You can find no better place to buy than Millheim. I invite you to come and inspect my stock and prices and you will be convinced that I have

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE

Found anywhere in the central part of the state, and further, I give you good value for your money. I have been in business for fourteen years, and my motto has always been, "Honesty is the best policy." Every piece I sell you must be as represented, or I will take it back. What more can you ask?

ALL GOODS ARE DELIVERED.

SPECIAL attention given to Enbalming and Directing Funerals.

BELL AND COMMERCIAL PHONES.

NEW GOODS, Low Prices!

We have just received a full line of Notions, such as Ladies' Turnover Collars and Stocks, Ladies' Fancy Skirts in different styles, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Corsets ribbons, belts, also a fine line of trimmings.

We have Mens' and Boys' Shirts, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Stocks, Hosiery, Suspenders, Umbrellas and, in fact, most everything you generally find in a country store. A new lot of Dry Goods. Highest prices paid for country produce.

Come and give us a call.

H. F. ROSSMAN, Spring Mills.

SEABOARD

Air Line Railway

Shortest and Quickest Route to

PINEHURST, CAMDEN, FLORIDA, SOUTHERN PINES.
SAVANNAH, NASSAU AND HAVANA, ATLANTA,

AND THE SOUTHWEST

Through Pullman Cars and Cafe Dining Car Service.

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C. J. FINKLE

Spring Mills, Pa.

New Store.

New Stock . . . . .

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line. . . . . .

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

H. G. STROHMEIER,

CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HIGH GRADE . . .

MONUMENTAL WORK

in all kinds of

Marble AND Granite.

I can't fail to get my prices

LIFE AND DEATH.

So he dies for his faith. That is fine—
More than most of us do.
But say, can you add to that line
That he lived for it too?

In his death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to truth.
Did his life do the same in the past
From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die. Men have died
For a wish or a whim—
From bravado or passion or pride.
Was it harder for him:

But to live—every day to live out
All the truth that he dreamt,
While his friends met his conduct with doubt
And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he led,
Never mind how he died.

—Ernest Crosby.

Rough and Tumble Justice.

There was a lull in the conversation, and the representative of Jarvis and Company, hardware people, took advantage of it.

"Well, gentlemen," he said, breaking the silence, "at the risk of being in isolation—splendid or otherwise—let me tell you that what is known as Lynch Law has sometimes been not only justifiable but absolutely necessary. I speak by the card, for I have been one of the judges in a case of the kind. Short shrift and a stout rope became the culprit's portion."

All eyes turned in the direction of the speaker—a modest, retiring "knight of the road," whose sixty odd years sat lightly upon him.

We were seven well-to-do travelers sitting after a good dinner in "our" room at a North Country hotel. The chat had turned upon the rude, rough-and-ready justice meted out to men by irresponsible "vigilants." That Dermott should have opposed the general condemnation lavished upon the institution of Lynch Law was remarkable enough, but that he should back up his dictum by offering the testimony of personal experience took the company by surprise.

"I see you are somewhat astonished," he continued, "but know that in my early days I wielded the pick and spade which now I am engaged in selling. It was in a small mining settlement in California, and if you care to hear the story of how I helped a man to prematurely quit this world I will narrate it. In doing so I will endeavor to avoid the slang of the settlers, which, truth to tell, I have almost forgotten."

The proposal was received with a chorus of assent and Dermott commenced:

"The camp was a couple of hundred miles from the nearest township or city. It was in a slight hollow; on one side rose a long, gravelly slope, on the other a beautiful green hill. From the top of this hill you could see the prairie stretching away for miles, until it reached a belt of trees that quite encircled this beautiful oasis and all its possibilities of wealth.

"We were the first to find and work this little gold field, and at the time of which I am speaking there were about twelve score of us—many of us 'tenderfoots.' The finds had been scanty, and only a few could boast of having accumulated ore and dust to the weight of a hundred ounces or so, two of these fortunates being a tall, robust Scotsman and a young Englishman, who were partners in a small claim.

"Though they were the luckiest among us, there was no envy felt—on the contrary, they were prime favorites. Gardiner, the Scot, a quiet, resolute man, was looked upon as a boss of the camp, and was judge in every quarrel—was in fact, ruler of the settlement. I must say he dealt out justice promptly and liberally. Dick Martin, a fine specimen of an Englishman, was the life and soul of the camp. From the day he had been seen riding down the hillside to us, whistling and singing as he came, he had been popular. He bought a share in Gardiner's claim and quickly got to work.

"The boys soon found out that he was a born gentleman, that he sent a goodly share of his gold to his mother, and that he himself had quitted home partly with the idea of bettering his condition, and partly with the object of tracing an elder brother, who, when a raw boy, had run away to sea, and had last been heard of as leading a rolling-stone life in the United States.

"As in most communities where there is nothing to attract the attention after work is done—no mixed society, no literature, no amusements or anything of the kind—drinking and gambling formed the chief relaxation.

"In the long, low, wooden shanty, dignified by the name of saloon, any kind of drink could be got, from an 'eye-opener' to a 'sudden death,' and there the men would crowd after work and drink and gamble away the yellow metal they had slaved for all the day.

"Martin often came with Gardiner, but never played. Gardiner, however, Scotsman though he was, showed signs of being a bit bitten with the gambling fever. He played calmly and pleasantly, always drinking and smoking the while.

"One night in the late autumn, when the evenings were long, a stranger walked into the saloon. Having liquored and chatted with many of the company, he sat down to play with Gardiner. It was early in the evening when they began. After various changes of fortune the stream of luck seemed to set steadily in favor of the stranger. Gardiner lost heavily. Martin begged him to stop, even tried to drag him away, but he fiercely shook himself free and still played on. He lost everything save one little bag of gold. He rose from the table, and, turning to Martin, told him to play the game for him. Martin refused. Gardiner pushed him into his seat, and, gripping him tightly, held him there. Still Martin would not handle the cards. Then Gardiner, his voice faltering and great beads of perspiration standing on his forehead, begged his pard to try his luck. 'You have never touched a card,' he said—'you will be sure to win! Come, laddie,' he pleaded, 'win me back a little of my gold!'

"Between these two men, so widely different in many respects, there had sprung up a deep friendship—aye, a great love. The Scotsman loved the Englishman for the light and sunshine he brought into his dead life, and the Englishman loved the Scotsman for his frank, fearless, careless nature. Friendship won—Martin yielded and began to play.

"We all crowded round the table. There was a troubled expression in Martin's eyes. It seemed as though he was conscious of doing something that was against his principles; Gardiner was flushed and excited; the stranger was smilingly cool.

"Martin played his first game, and, having won, made a move to quit, but Gardiner pressed him down with a 'No, lad, luck has changed—play on!' Martin consented, and won again and again, until half of Gardiner's gold was back into the possession of its original owner.

"If one had been watching the face of the stranger he would have noticed that its expression had altered—that where there had been a pleasant, frank carelessness there was now a look of craft and cunning.

"Luck was again with the stranger. And then it appeared as though the gambling fever had taken firm hold of Martin. Shuffle, deal and show, shuffle, deal and show, until Gardiner's last bag of gold was once more in peril.

"'Play boldly, laddie—luck will change presently!' said the Scot. But luck remained on the side of the stranger, and the last of Gardiner's gold went the way of the rest. To our astonishment Martin did not vacate his seat, but pulling out some of his own money, went on playing.

"It was late in the night now, and only two or three were left to watch the men.

"Suddenly the stillness was broken by the cry of 'Scoundrel and cheat!' Martin sprang from his seat, but had scarce done so when the stranger, who had had his iron ready to hand, fired the weapon point blank. The poor fellow staggered, threw up his arms, and fell heavily to the ground at Gardiner's feet. In the confusion the stranger bolted from the room, followed by the futile discharge of one or two shots. We heard the sound of a horse in a hard gallop, and we knew the assassin had ridden into the night. There was a rush to the assistance of Martin, who gasped out that he had seen his opponent 'sleeving' an ace. Then the bright young fellow, but a minute before the picture of health and strength, lay dead.

"The pained expression, the lines his coarse, rough life had made, were smoothed away, and the face we saw was that which fronted us when, with his voice ringing out in cherry song, he rode down the hill into the camp.

"The next morning we buried him. We had thrown on the last shovelful of earth, when Gardiner looked at us meaningly and quietly remarked—'We will now find that stranger, lads.'

"Having mounted our horses, we soon struck the trail, and followed it across the prairie and through the wood to the river beyond, where it ended. Gardiner sent some of the men across, and he and four others rode on.

"Some few miles outside a settlement we were nearing we came to a religious camp meeting. There two or three hundred men, women and children were gathered together, and horses and carts of every description were scattered around; several fires were dying down where cooking had been going on, a few tents were standing for the women to sleep in.

"As we rode into the camp one of the men began preaching—a wild, appealing, eloquent kind of discourse, words that were calculated to go straight home to the sin-stained men and women who were listening so eagerly. Just as the preacher—bending over the edge of the cart that his words might reach every one—was beseeching them to better lives, Gardiner, who had been scanning every face, strode up to a man who was among the most devout and put his pistol to his head. 'Hands up!' he cried. The preaching ceased, the women shrank back frightened, and the men began to press round Gardiner as though they were inclined to resent and resist the Scot's action. But we quickly secured the man's wrists, and, making a show of our weapons, we put him upon a horse, mounted our own, and rode away with our prisoner.

Five miles distant from the spot where Martin's murderer had been run to earth we came to a tall tree. Here Gardiner halted and dismounted. Not a word was spoken by any one. The boss took a rope from his saddle and proceeded to fasten it to an overhanging limb, leaving a running noose at the end. Turning towards the stranger, who had been watching the preparations with a grim knowledge of their purport, Gardiner broke the silence.

"'Stranger,' he said, with quiet determination, 'you cheated at play, and you shot my pard—you must take the consequences. The time has come for you to hand in your checks. Is it not so, comrades?'—turning to us. 'Is not that according to your principles of justice?' And we all answered, 'It is.' The condemned man's lips remained closed. He saw the futility of asking for time, for framing an excuse, or for defiant action. Steadily and calmly he confronted his doom. I will do the man justice to say that he made what amends he could by informing us where he had hidden the gold which had brought about the death of one man, and was about to cause that of another. This done, Gardiner led the horse under the tree and deftly threw the noose over the man's head. The animal, having been struck sharply, sprang from beneath the condemned wretch, and a man whom we had seen but twice, who came from we knew not where, was left swinging from the tree while the avenging host rode back to the camp. And so, in this case, rough-and-ready justice of Lynch Law was, I think you will agree, not only excusable but prefectly justifiable. No other law was available.

"One curious coincidence in connection with the double tragedy was this—a pocketbook found with the buried gold contained letters going far to prove that the stranger's name was Martin also, and that he hailed from the village wherein his victim was born. The dread possibilities of these facts I have never cared to ponder. Suffice it to say that the event cured me of all desire for a digger's life. With what little gold I had secured I scrambled home somehow, and ultimately became what you now know me as—a 'commercial.'"—Waverly Magazine.

BIG GAME IN MEXICO.

Antelopes, Wild Boars, Mountain Lions, Wild Dogs and Wild Burros.

A civil engineer recently returned from the hacienda of Jimulco, in Coahuilt, an immense property containing over 2,000 square kilometers, tells some stirring tales of shooting wild game. Antelopes abound, but great care is necessary in approaching these wily creatures, owing to their habit of always placing one or two on guard while the rest of the herd is feeding. The sentinels, faithful to their duty, remain with head erect, peering and sniffing to the four points of the compass and give a swift alarm the moment an enemy appears in sight.

Not long since a party of young men were hunting the javali, or wild hog, and, coming up with a number, one of the hunters succeeded in killing one and dismounted to secure it. As he approached his prey a dozen or more javali that were hiding in the tall grass attacked him ferociously, and one fastened his tusks in the hunter's heel, hanging on like grim death. The others came to their companion's assistance and the brute was killed, but the tusks were sunk so deep into the heel that the hog's jaws had to be pried apart with a gun barrel before the man was freed. Strange as this may seem, the wound closed quickly and with no serious results.

On this same hacienda are both wild dogs and wild burros, the latter being remarkably swift and hard to take. The dogs are said to be large and very savage, with ugly countenances and extremely long, coarse hair. Some time ago a pup was caught and tamed, developing into a fine watch dog, but though every effort was made to secure a mate for him it has not been possible.

It is not generally realized that the mountain lions of Mexico will attack a man, but several recent encounters show them to be as dangerous for men as for beasts. One of the mozos in a recent hunting party had but one hand, the stump of his left arm bearing witness to a terrible struggle with a lion he had shot and then approached, thinking the brute was dead. A gentleman who has hunted in the State of Sonora tells of a certain spring where two men have been killed by lions while camping there for the night. These brutes follow a man for miles, like the panther, lured on by the human scent and hopes of finding an opportunity to spring on the traveler. A mountain lion was recently killed in Michoacan that measured three meters from tip to tip.

Mexico possesses many intrepid hunters, especially among military men, but their deeds of prowess are rarely related, this being rather foreign to the Mexican character, which does not lend itself to anything approaching boastfulness. The writer knows of an ardent sportsman, a general, who had one room entirely adorned with firearms and furnished with trophies of the chase. The furniture was covered with skins, the feet of the chairs being of deers' horns. The arms, dating from the conquest to the present time, were valued at over $20,000. So far did this general carry his fad for shooting implements that he had a cigarette case made in the shape of a pistol, and in offering his guests "cigarros" pulled a real trigger and shot the tobacco missles in their direction.

Oh, the Greedy Man.

A man took his little boy into a London library for the first time. The child, having more interest in the people than in the literature, noticed a man frequently moistening his finger to raise the pages of the newspapers, and, being unaccustomed to see the habit performed at home, cried out to his father, "Oh, dady, look at that greedy man tasting those leaves!"

A Laugh.

The Cheerful Idiot remarks that it is better to be half-cracked than completely broken.—Philadelphia Record.

Some people are always sure they are right, and then do the other thing.

FOR THE LADIES

PING PONG HATS.

Some women literally have ping-pong on the brain. From a popular millinery establishment come hats on the upturned brims of which ping-pong rackets and balls are appliqued in fancy straw. The crowns, too, are trimmed with silk scarfs embroidered in the same design. Then there are stocks both in linen and silk, in which the ping-pong emblem is used as a decorative feature.

DIAMOND HAIR NETS.

As fancy sidecombs are on the wane, in fact, considered dimode in ultra-smart hairdressing, something new has arrived, as one might have anticipated it would. This is a jewelled net, not the Maid of Athens sort, strung with pearls in a golden mesh, but a 4x4 inch square of gold lines delicately criss-crossed, a diamond at each line intersection. This brilliant patch is fastened to the hair by means of hairpins, and may be worn in lozenge shape or as a square.

MISS BOWERS, MINE DIRECTOR.

Miss E. Bowers has lately been elected to the directorship of the Star of Erin Gold Mining Company in Melbourne, Australia. It is reported that when some of the masculine shareholders opposed the choice, they were quickly silenced by the majority, and were informed by the Chairman that Miss Bowers was an experienced person in mining matters, and fully capable of filling the office of a director.—Woman's Journal.

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN.

A Maine woman, the mother of eight children and a comparatively young woman, is the proprietor of one of the most flourishing farms of her vicinity. Five years ago, when she took charge of the estate of three hundred acres, it was in a rundown condition and was stocked with implements which were of the most primitive sort. Dairying is her specialty. She has a herd of twenty-five thoroughbred Holstein cows, from twenty to forty hogs, according to the season, and keeps five work horses busy. Her farm is stocked with tools and machines of the most improved kinds.

ODDITIES IN VEILS.

Veilings are certainly unconventional just now, and all of the novelties among them are calculated to increase the oculists' income this year. The fine white Chantilly veils and those of net with Honiton sprigs, are designed expressly, we are told, to be seen with the Marquise and Amazon hats, with which they look very well.

A new veiling is of fine Mechlin net with alternate chevrons of white and of black pin spots, with large black velvet pastilles here and there. Another has the ground of cream esprit net, strewn with minute pin spots, as well as a few large ones at intervals. There is a strong feeling for these black and white veils, and the fine net grounds with these irregular patterns of spots are newer than the open Russian nets. In Paris the veil is worn only to the tip of the nose, but this is an uncomfortable length, and one which is not at all becoming. The most attractive of all is the veil gathered into soft folds underneath the chin, giving a pretty oval look to the face.

DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

Don't borrow money or jewels from your chums; the first you may find difficult to pay, the last if lost must be replaced.

Don't rob your old father of comforts in order to be stylish. The wage-earner should be given his rights before fashion has her privileges.

Don't take liberties with verity. Men especially shun girls who exaggerate.

Don't go out with men unless you are well acquainted with their habits, station in life, even financial position in a degree, for you may be taking from another needed expenditure.

Don't stare. Girls do too often, then unjustly resent return stares from strangers.

Don't wear jewels in the morning; the nobodies do, and if you glitter in daylight you will be taken for a nobody.

Don't swing your arms while walking. The habit is common; it looks coarse. Girls think it looks athletic.

Don't boast. If you are one of the god's favorites it will be manifested; boasting is vulgar.

Don't use superlatives. Reposeful girls who are used to the things of life that are desirable admire, but never gush.

Don't go into debt; it is remorseless; it robs one of sleep, it turns day into night, and it harasses brain and body. Better a few things paid for than many with debts.

Don't be moody. The blues are after Nature's revolt against indolence. Fresh air, wholesome thoughts and cheery company are to be had by any girl, and the blues and moodiness flee at the sight of them.—Philadelphia Record.

FAIR FENCERS.

The Washington Fencers' Club is composed not only of men who have acquired this dexterous art, but numbers among its members many fair women. These latter are so expert that they need not resort to the woman's natural weapon—a hatpin—to repel attack, but might readily use a parasol or any little stick to ward attack from any man so unnatural as to attack their apparent weakness.

Among the ladies who have been prominent in this club is the Countess Cassini. She is small and slender, and although a mere girl in years, possesses the accomplishments of a belle. She was among the first to wear the club's colors and cross blades not only with her own companions among the girls, but has occasionally worked new buttonholes into the jackets of men who have faced her rapier. In her delicate physique she demonstrates the truth that skill and not brute strength wins honor at this noble game. She has never appeared outside of the club rooms as a fencer, but rumor has it that she is no mean adversary.

The pretty wife of the Brazalian Minister, Senora de Assis-Brazil, is another expert with the foils. She has triumphed in many private engagements. Besides being one of the prettiest women in the diplomatic corps and in society at Washington, she is one of the most graceful in carriage.

Miss Mabel Merriam, daughter of the Director of the Census, joined the club at its inception. She is a graceful American girl of the new type—tall, lithe and lovely. She rides, fences, plays golf and enjoys every athletic exercise. In coloring she is a perfect blonde, and her outdoor life gives her a radiance of health and a graceful carriage. Miss Merriam is a type of the new American maiden.

Miss Edith Root, daughter of the Secretary of War, as is proper, is a patron of the Fencers' Club. She joined it shortly after the advent of her father in Washington. Among the manly sons of Mars she is a goddess.—New York World.

TRAINING THE SLEEPING CHILD.

My little sleeping child was a great comfort; I loved to feel the warm little body so sound asleep, and I would murmur over the dear curls my grief, so quieting myself for the rest of the night.

Soon I noticed a peculiar sympathy existing between us. To my surprise he seemed to reflect my own nervous state. It grew more marked, and apparently the gayety of babyhood was leaving him. For some time I had been anxious over a fault which had arisen and developed under the tyrannical sway of his nurse during our separation. From a remarkably truthful child he had become just the opposite. I cannot tell how the inspiration came to me; I think solely from my own inner consciousness—but this flashed over me: "Why cannot I control him in one way as in another? My nervousness has been given him with my cares at night while he was asleep; now why cannot I influence him in this other matter?" I worked it all out in my own way and said nothing of the experiment to anybody else. At night, upon coming to the bed which we shared, I would put my arms around him and say, not loud enough to awaken him even in the slightest: "Mother loves her little boy. She loves him the most in the world, even though sometimes she has to punish him. And he loves his mother dearly. He must not tell naughty stories. He does not tell naughty stories. He tells the truth. My little boy must grow up to be an honest gentleman. He is now an honest little boy."

I kept this up night after night, and in less than three weeks there was a wonderful change. The child is now nearly ten years old. While of a remarkably imaginative disposition, he is noticeably truthful and positively sure of his mother's love, even though she feels it necessary to mingle with it the restraint and authority that a father would exercise. I have since influenced him in the same manner in regard to other matters; his lessons, his aversion to soap and water, a certain pertness he had adopted, and always with unfailing success. His love and trust in me are greater than in the average child.—Katharine Scott Umstead, in Good Housekeeping.

FASHION NOTES.

Pongee silk waists, very plain or lace trimmed, are the newest blouses with most commendable features.

The belt grows wider at the back.

Black and white lace parasols are the height of elegance and good taste.

Embroidered batiste of the finest texture and softest biscuit tint is to be in marked vogue this summer for entire gowns, for fancy waists, and for trimmings.

Lace is used in profusion, and probably the dyed Cluny laces will be one of the striking novelties of the season. Colored laces were introduced several seasons ago and made no success.

Tulle veils with lace borders are even more fashionable than all lace. One of the latest fashions is to have a tulle veil with figures of lace appliqued on to it; not on the part which comes over the face, but just across the ends.

The vogue of white still continues. Tailored gowns are finished with white vests, cuffs, collars, revers, pipings and stitching and facings. Hats are not only trimmed with white flowers, but faced with white, and some are all white.

Velvet ribbon is still employed in every possible form, in waved, vertical, horizontal, and diagonal lines, in lattice, diamond, and Greek key patterns, and for choux, loops, tabs, pointed ends, strappings, lacings, rosettes with long fringe strands, etc., from the narrowest to the widest weaves of the ribbon.

Recent airship happenings give new force to the philosophy of the old negro who said: "If you're on a train and it runs off the track, dar you are. But if you're on a boat and de biler busts, whar are you?" Only Senhor Severo could answer that. And he has stopped talking.

BUDGET OF FUN

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

Hear me singing,
See me winging,
Feel me stinging—
I've just come back to woo you,
To wake you and to chew you,
Extract a little pabulum
With sharp, incisive labium,
For I'm an awful eater—
Yourrs truly,
A. Muskeater.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE ORIGINAL PATENT.

Teacher—What was the forerunner of wireless telegraphy?

Scholar—The wink.—New York Sun.

GOING TO MEET.

As it is talked nowadays:

She—Are you going to go?

Another She—Yes. Are you going to come for me?—Indianapolis News.

SUCH IGNORANCE.

Glee Club Man—You ought to see a sunrise on the Pacific Ocean. It is simply grand.

His Partner—Why, I didn't know the sun ever rose in the West.—Yale Record.

EARLY EXPLANATION.

"And she married Jaggers, did she? Well, well! How on earth did that come about?"

She—So far as I can learn, it is owing to a mutual misunderstanding.—Brooklyn Life.

A DELICATE CHOICE OF TERMS.

"I suppose those newly rich friends of yours will entertain in society next season."

"No," answered Miss Cayenne; "they won't entertain. They will amuse."—Washington Star.

NOT POETRY FORSOOTH!

"Pshaw!" he said after having read it through the second time, "I can't see any poetry in this."

"You can't!" she exclaimed in surprise. "Why, look there—there's 'adown,' and here's 'meseems.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

HARD LOT OF THE FOX.

"Why is it," asked the fox, "that you always look so gaunt?"

"It's all on account of the business I'm in," replied the wolf. "I always have to keep from the door until there's nothing left in the house to eat."—Philadelphia Press.

HIS PHILANTHROPY.

"If you had $400,000,000, which would you do, start universities or build libraries?"

"Neither; I'd establish free soup-houses for educated people whose 'refined tastes unfitted them for ordinary work.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

HE LACKED TACT.

Nell—He wrote a lovely poem to Mabel.

Belle—I know, but she got mad and tore it up.

Nell—The idea! Why?

Belle—He headed it "Lines on Mabel's Face."—Philadelphia Record.

HE ENJOYS IT.

Borem—You can't find a man anywhere who enjoys a joke better than I do.

Biffkins—Guess that's right. I've heard you tell the same old joke twenty times, and you laughed every time you told it.—Chicago News.

MONOTONY.

"You ought to have a change of scene," said the physician.

"But, my dear sir," protested the patient, "I am a traveling man by profession."

"Well, that's the point. Stay home awhile and see something besides hotel rooms and depots."—Washington Star.

A GENIUS.

"There goes a great genius!" exclaimed the Georgia citizen, as a tall figure slouched by.

"Novelist?"

"No, but he reads all the novels the other fellows write."

"You call that 'genius'?"

"Well, if it ain't exactly genius, it's the patience of it."—Atlanta Constitution.

HER REGRET.

"Did you see the trained animal exhibition?"

"I did," answered Miss Cayenne.

"Did you enjoy it?"

"No. Such things always give me a certain impression of sadness. When I see what can be done in educating dumb brutes I cannot understand why more human beings cannot be moved to a display of intelligence."—Washington Star.

HIS ALTRUISM.

Maud (newly married)—You look very melancholy, George. Are you sorry you married me?

George—No, dear—of course not. I was only thinking of all the nice girls I can't marry.

Maud—Oh, George, how horrid of you! I thought you cared for nobody but me?

George—No more I do. I wasn't thinking of myself, but of the disappointment for them.—Punch.

A woman appeared before the York, England, Guardians the other day who had just buried her seventh husband.

The person with a keen sense of humor is the one who knows when not to be funny.

One Thing Certain.

"Do you know, said the thoughtful man, who was always devising some way to become fabulously rich, in a short time, "that the two great oceans contain something like 2,000,000 tons of silver in solution?"

"Is that so?" returned the practical man.

"It is," said the dreamer. "Does not such an extraordinary fact as that bring some wonderful new idea to your mind?"

"It does," admitted the practical man. "It gives absolutely convincing evidence of something I have long suspected."

"What is it?"

"That silver is not good to drink."

He Liked Cigars.

"I believe Higginside smokes the vilest cigars on earth. When he drops in at my office I always give him a good cigar to keep him from lighting one of his own."

"Drops in every day, doesn't he?"

"Generally."

"I thought so. I know Higginside. He is a fellow of a great deal of thrift and ingenuity."

Negative Virtue's Reward.

"Why, papa," she urged, "you know Arbuthnot never drinks, chews, smokes, gambles, nor swears."

"Yes, I know," the rugged, unromantic old man answered, "but I don't want a chap for a son-in-law who merely doesn't do things."

Merrill's Foot Powder.

An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle top tin package for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

A woman may be said to have reached the years of discretion when she no longer tells her age.

A Noted Teacher.

Prof. Walter Wilson, of the Savannah High School, says: "I feel it my duty to testify to the wonderful curative properties of Tetterine. It cured in a few days my son, whose feet were affected with stubborn skin trouble, after using other remedies without any benefit." 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

Chopin rarely read anything heavier than a French novel.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Accept no substitute. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

It is very gratifying to get the better of an argument, but it doesn't necessarily prove that you are right.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lots of fellows who burn their bridges behind them have to swim back.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

It's the unexpected that never happens if you are expecting it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The better a book is the more it is talked about behind its back.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The bad boy says his mother's slipper must be hard to be felt.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigo for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

THE URINE IS MY GUIDE

If you will send me a sample of your morning urine for chemical analysis, I will tell you by letter, the NAME, LOCATION and EXTENT of your DISEASE, and whether CURABLE, or INCURABLE, free of charge. Distance is no barrier to success when science takes the place of guessing. Send five cents for mailing case for urine. My lecture on THE WATER DOCTOR sent free.
J. P. SHAFER, M. D.,
522 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wills Pills Lead the World. Are You Sick?
Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
RHEUMATISM
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SPIRITUAL HAPPINESS

Sunday Discourse by Dr. Chapman, the Noted Pastor-Evangelist.

Why Men Do Not Attend Church — Some Reason Given by Non-Goers—The Value of Sympathy.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the popular pastor-evangelist, who is now preaching to overflowing congregations in this city, has furnished the following eloquent sermon to the press. It was preached from the text "And the man said, The woman whom Thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." Genesis 3: 12.

This may be counted a strange text for a sermon with such a theme as this and yet we will all agree, I am sure, that all men are the sons of Adam in this respect as well as in others, for there is always a disposition to excuse self and place responsibility upon some one else for wrong doing and failure. I have sent out letters through some personal friends asking those who were non-attendants upon church to give me the reasons for their position, and I have been amazed to see how many have found fault with the church, and how very many with the ministry and how remarkably few with themselves. I shall give you these excuses as they have sent them to my friends, and yet I doubt not but if men were perfectly honest they would say that they were away from the house of God because of something in their own heart and life which made church attendance a constant rebuke to them.

This is an important question we have to consider. More than half the inhabitants of our country do not attend church; of the non-church goers the majority are men, and there are actually millions of men in this land of ours who have no connection with the church whatsoever. A few of this company attend occasionally, some of them are employed and cannot come, but the vast number have become indifferent. In New York City not more than three per cent. of the male population are members of the Protestant churches, and of the church membership it is said three-fourths are women. Not only is this true in the cities, but in the rural districts as well. All classes of people to-day seem to have become affected with this disease, for there are Christless rich as well as Christless poor. It is true that a crowd is not the only thing to be considered in church attendance. It is easy to get a crowd; a balloon ascension always draws a crowd; if the minister is sensational he usually has a crowd about him, but there is this to be said about sensational preaching, while it draws it does not hold, and yet a crowd is necessary to consider, for there is great inspiration in a great company of people. However, let us not forget that some of the greatest sermons in the world's history have been preached to the few. Jesus spent an evening with one man and preached on regeneration as no man has ever preached, and Nicodemus became a child of God. He must needs go through Samaria and stops at the well curb of Jacob because there is one poor woman there, and she had her life transformed by His teaching.

One cold rainy night in England years ago a minister said, "I do not think I shall attend the church to-night, for no one will be there," and when finally he did go he found a scattered few through the pews. He was then almost persuaded to give up the preaching; when finally he did go on a boy up the gallery heard the text and began to live, and the boy was the preacher who led 13,000 people into his own church and drew a multitude to Christ the wide world round. His name was Charles H. Spurgeon. Yet I am persuaded that what is needed to-day is not so much ministers that will draw, that is what we hear on every side, but rather churches that will hold the people that attend, hold them by their sympathy, hold them by their manifestation of the Spirit of Christ. These are the reasons which men have suggested to me for non-church attendance.

I.

First—One man wrote, "I am out of the habit of attending church." It is a very easy thing to form any kind of a habit, but if once broken it is difficult to begin again, especially if it be a habit to do good. Our large cities are remarkable in this respect in these days, for with over thousands of people in them professional church members who do not frequent the church, they lower the spiritual atmosphere of the city and their last state is frequently worse than the first.

Second—Another man wrote that he was not a church attendant because he had never been trained to it in his youth, and this is certainly true, for the homes have changed; for while it used to be that the father and mother and the children attended church, now the children are conspicuous for their absence. I can remember in my own boyhood's days that no one of the children, however young or however old, had the right to stay away from the house of God. I tremble when I think of the next generation of non-church goers unless the church reforms speedily.

Third—One young man writes that he has come to believe that it is not manly to attend church. That is a reflection upon the family life, for the father of the house ought to so reflect Christ in his home life that the children could easily say, "Of all the good men in the world my father is the best, and if church attendance can produce such a character I shall never be absent."

Fourth—"I do not attend church," says another, "because I am too tired," and in many respects this is the most reasonable excuse presented. I believe the time is coming when the business life of our large cities must be adjusted so as to give those who toil more time on Saturday, thereby giving them a better opportunity on Sunday to worship God, and yet one of the busiest men in this country, with whom it was my privilege for a number of years to be associated, the Hon. John Wanamaker, who attends church every Sunday from early morning until late at night, declares that it rests him, and that he begins Monday always refreshed. Rest is not idleness, but a change of occupation.

Fifth—One man writes that he had rather sleep and read than attend church, but that is pure, unadulterated selfishness. A selfish man is one who is out of proportion. I have no right to consider simply my own comfort. I am a citizen and I am responsible for the morality of my city. I ought to be willing to do anything that would make my own life better or my brother's life better.

Sixth—"I do not attend church because the sermons are too long," said another, and yet he confesses that he has not been in church for years. I am well aware that the sermons used to be long. I have sat many a time through an hour sermon with my father, but as a matter of fact very few men preach long sermons to-day, and yet strange to say the very men who object to long sermons could sit through hours of a theatrical performance which would be crucifixion to some of us.

Seventh—"I am fed upon dry husks when I attend church," writes another, and that is true in some places. There are so-called Christian churches where men preach anything but the gospel. They are a disgrace to the profession and a dishonor to Christ. It is, however, my privilege to know as many ministers as the most of men, and I know comparatively few in all this great company who preach anything but the gospel of Christ. It is true, however, that the world feeds upon dry husks. Remember the story of the prodigal.

Eight—"I am just as good as the members of the church; why should I attend?" But that is not at all the question that should be considered by the writer of this letter. He may be as good as some members of the church, but is not it a little strange that men who take this position always pick out the weak members and line up beside them. Why not take the strong characters of the church instead. The question is, "How does your life compare with that of Christ?" He is the ideal.

Ninth—"The reason why I am away from the church is because when I attend the sermon rebukes my manner of living." Then I beseech you, in the name of Christ, change your life, and to the man who writes this letter I send out a special plea that God may lead him speedily to Himself.

Tenth — "If I should attend church," writes another young man, "I should have to give up my evil companions, and I am not prepared now to do that." It is an awful thing for any young man to say that his love of certain companions hinders his desire to be right with God, and the writer of this letter presents the strongest reason why he should turn quickly into the straight and narrow way that leads to life.

Eleventh—"The secular side of life appeals so strongly to me that I find my spiritual interest is becoming deadened," writes a man who used to be a member of the church, "and for this reason I am not attending." It is easy to understand how men who live in a great city would say this, and I wonder sometimes when I see men in their place of business and in the Stock Exchange that they can be as good as they are. It is an alarming condition, and sooner or later such men will find themselves hopelessly enslaved and lost.

These are the reasons presented. It would be better for us to call them excuses, for excuses are very different from reasons. An excuse is a subterfuge behind which men hide; reasons are entirely different. A few reasons have been given in the above remarks, but the most of them are excuses pure and simple.

II.

It is said that an honest confession is good for the soul, and there are some things that we as members of the church and as pastors of the church might as well acknowledge first as last.

First—We ought to recognize that men cannot be driven to the church, but they may be attracted. They will not go simply because it is their duty or because the Bible tells them to go, but they may be won, and we ought to remember that the average church building, shut up for the week, with the undertaker's sign the most prominent upon its exterior, is not attractive to the un-church people. The inside of the building may be beautiful, but doubtless they do not think that.

Second—With each new generation new conditions present themselves. Within twenty-five years the methods of business have entirely changed, and indeed within ten years a new order of business prevails, and the church must keep up with the times. The old truth is sacred and can never be changed. God pity that man who tries to present a new truth which cannot be found in the word of God, but old methods may be absolutely valueless, and we have a Scriptural warrant for changing our methods every Sunday until we have one that will win the indifferent. This warrant is found in the little word "until," in the parable of the lost sheep, the lost piece of money, and the lost boy, for the Shepherd searched, and the woman looked, and the father waited until the lost was found.

The Emperor of Russia in passing through his palace with a distinguished visitor one day was asked as they looked out the window why a sentinel was standing at a certain place on the grass. The Emperor asked the sentinel of the day, and he did not know, and then he questioned the gentleman in command of the forces, and he could not tell, but when the records were studied it was found that years ago the wife of the Emperor had noticed a bunch of wild flowers growing there and had asked a sentinel to stand there and guard them. The order had never been reversed, and for years and years the soldier had been standing there, and there are many people in these days who stand guarding some withered flower in the shape of an old method or an old tradition instead of shaping themselves to the times. We have a gospel infinite in its beauty and its sweetness, and we with such ought to make encouragement apparent to lost men.

Third—We have to preach to a composite man. If a church makes its plans to reach the rich only it is not Christian, whatever else it may be; if it plans simply to reach the poor it is not as Christ would have it. The distinction made between rich and poor are to be despised; the gospel is for all. There is not more electricity to-day in the world than twenty-five years ago, and not more in America than in the heart of Africa, but Edison harnessed it and makes it useful, and that is the need of the day for the church. Oh, for some man who can take the old gospel which has been given to the world for centuries and make it attractive. We find men with the influence of the week of business upon them, and he is the best preacher who finds men as they are and then leads them to Christ. There are some preachers more particular about their pronunciation than about the lifting of a soul into the kingdom of God, but we are thankful that these are few in number.

Fourth—Let it be known that men have never been found in great numbers in any church where the preacher lacks a holy boldness in the presentation of the truth. Men will not come to the church to hear theories or speculations; they want the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and a positive theology in the pulpit is the most pleasing to the pew.

Fifth—It is the Christlike spirit that draws. Education is well, philanthropy is not to be despised, culture is a good thing, but the church that makes its hold upon society is the church that feels its need and makes its contribution to meet that need.

In other days when the church bells of St. Paul's, in London, chimed the midnight hour there used to be a tall, thin gentleman with a lantern and one or two assistants going from arch to arch and group to group, stooping down by this hungry man and that ragged beggar, picking them up gently, feeding them and clothing them, but better than all, telling them of the Lord Jesus Christ, and so he spent his nights, robbing his sleep of its allotted time. Who is this man? He has in his veins the bluest blood of the British royalty. He is Earl of Shaftesbury, who leaves his palace at West End to dig within the filth and squalor of these places of the Hilton viaduct. Finally the costermongers said they would not receive help from Lord Shaftesbury, for he was too proud and his blood was too blue, and so the great man became one of them, with cart and donkey, and with his crest emblazoned on the harness, and when they saw that they said, "Lord Shaftesbury stands with us and he shall help us." "When did your reformation begin?" a gentleman asked a Christian man who had been formerly a great criminal. "With my talk with the Earl, sir," he replied. "What did the Earl say?" asked the gentleman. "It was not so much anything he said, but he took my hand in his and said, 'Jack, you will be a man yet.' It was the touch of his hand electrified by his soul of love," and that will be a great day for the church when men sit in its pews and pass out, and others say to them, "And what did the preacher say?" and they reply possibly, "Well, I cannot tell what he said." "And what was his text?" might be the question, and the answer, "I do not know his text." Well, then, of what value was your attendance upon the church, and if the reply could be, "I only know that while the minister preached I determined to be a better man," preaching of this sort would draw the un-churched and win a multitude to Christ.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Special Dispatches Boiled Down for Quick Reading.

PENSIONS AND PATENTS GRANTED.

Bank Robbers Lock Themselves Out — Bridegroom Was Absent—Boxer Acquitted of Manslaughter—Burns Cause a Woman's Death — Two Tragedies at a Railroad Bridge—Young Swimmer Shot.

Pennsylvania pensions: William H. Bequeath, Everett, $17; Jacob Schoonover, Shoemakers, $12; William Thomas Talley Cavey, $12; Edward E. Rockwell, Lawrenceville, $10; Daniel Sims, California, $20; Elizabeth J. Nail, Johnstown, $8; David S. Beard, Trowbridge, $12; Catherine Mull, Coal Run, $8; Angeline Thomas, Lewistown, $12; Anna C. Wiseman, Butler, $8; Abby Ruggles, Athens, $12; Frank Young, Allegheny, $6; Robert Morrison, New Galilee, $6; Robert Hunter, Erie, $8; Fry Roser, Pineton, $8; William Beard, Bakersville, $12; John B. Hanna, Carnegie, $10; William H. Showman, Normalville, $8; David Moore, Oakland, $12; William Carson, Rural Valley, $8; William Malone, Orbisonia, $17; William Ayres, Grant, $17; Ira Richardson, Little Elk, $12; Charles W. Miller, Calvin, $8; Adolphus S. Libby, Hastings, $10; Henry P. Hughes, Newton Hamilton, $12; David Howel, West Alexander, $12; John S. Wimer, Stoneboro, $8; John W. Grant, Oil City, $8; Almino Wright, Litchfield, $8; Alice Martin, Uniontown, $8.

Patents granted Pennsylvanians: Edwin J. Armstrong, Erie, valve mechanism; Robert A. Carter, Pittsburg, pudding iron; Thomas and J. R. Conley, Pittsburg, guide for punching presses; Charles A. Dally, Carnot, fuel burner; Hiram W. Eton, Jr., and A. Benson, Bradford, sand reel for oil or artesian wells; George H. Everson, Pittsburg, heating mandrels for rolling tubes; also machine for drilling spoke holes in metallic wheels fellies; Edward G. Gerner, Erie, stove; Winfield H. Gibson and H. Wessling, Hope Church, producing silica bricks; also silica brick; John M. Hansen, Pittsburg, metallic frame box cars; Hart Harris, Washington, lubricator; John B. Holes, Sugar Grove, spring hanger; George N. Johnson, Leraysville, game board; Louis E. Jones, Conshohocken, disinfecting device; Edward McGarvey, Bellefonte, weight and pressure recording apparatus; Robert E. McKinley, Carnegie, hair clipper, H. L. Phelps, Athens, street sweeper; Clayton J. Reynolds, Pittsburg, dental tool for slitting cap crowns; James J. Ryland, Millvale, valve; Henry C. Stiefel, Pittsburg, pen-point-ejecting penholder.

Five men attempted to rob the Duncannon National Bank at an early hour the other morning. Access was gained to the interior of the building through a window, which was smashed. The dial on the vault door was broken off and nitro-glycerin was forced into the combination and exploded. This wrenched the lock so that the door was almost sealed shut, debarring entrance to the safe. A few dollars in silver from the counter drawers is all the money the robbers secured. Ex-Burgess Samuel B. Sheller, who resides opposite the bank, was awakened by the explosion and fired several shots at the robbers, scaring them off. Several heavy tools, stolen from the Duncannon Iron Company, were left behind by the thieves.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hallam, living in the suburbs of Washington, and Walter G. Doak was fixed for Friday afternoon. The clergyman, Rev. J. G. Patton, of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was on hand to perform the ceremony and the guests had arrived, when it became known that Mr. Doak had not appeared. He was found sitting in the lobby of a hotel. It is said he declared that he had changed his mind about getting married and sent word to Miss Hallam that she was released from the marriage engagement.

The fourth barn in that neighborhood to be destroyed by fire within two months, was that of Thomas W. Barlow, near Ambler, which was burned about 7 o'clock. Six horses, one calf and three pigs, together with the implements, were consumed. The high wind caused the sparks to ignite the home of the farmer Abram Rhoads, which was also burned, together with the greater part of the furniture. Incendiarism is suspected and Mr. Barlow has offered a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the guilty parties. The loss is fully $7,000, partially covered by insurance.

The school tax rate for Lower Merion Township has been fixed at 4 mills.

While attending services in the Williston Baptist Church, Malvern, Thomas Smedley, of Berwyn, was attacked with paralysis.

During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. James Cowankis from their home in Shenandoah, thieves gained an entrance through the kitchen window and stole $700.

The Mauch Chunk School Board has organized, by electing David Pearsall, president; John McGinley, secretary, and A. E. Scheetz treasurer. Prof. Henry Meier, of Taneytown, Md., was elected principal to succeed James J. Bevan, who was recently elected county superintendent.

The Tulpehocken German Reformed Church, near Lebanon, paid to Dillwyn Wistar, a descendant of Caspar Wistar, 157 red roses as rent for the ground on which the church stands. The payment is in accordance with the terms of Caspar Wistar's demand at the time the ground was given.

R. Smedley Hall, of Chester, who has been in Pittsburg for over a year, while in a delirium from typhoid fever, tried to kill his nurse, Miss Della Cochran, and failing, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

Thieves entered the residence of Sidney H. Pool, Ardmore, and plundered the place of all the silverware to the value of several hundred dollars.

The burial casket and planing mill factory of M. H. Mackey & Sons, Altoona, together with the contents, was destroyed by fire. Two adjoining stables were also burned. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

The dead body of John Adam Strach, a Jackson Township farmer, was found in a fish dam on his father's farm. A bullet wound in the right temple indicated that Strach stood in the water and shot himself.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Peace in South Africa has greatly improved the outlook. Foreign industrial markets will quickly benefit by the development of that country, while a return to active gold mining will have a helpful influence in monetary circles. Owing to the present exceptional home consumption, produces in this country may not be able to take advantage of the opportunity immediately, but even the indirect effects must be beneficial. Domestic conditions still have but the one drawback of labor disputes, which have reduced the earning power of a large force.

Outside the limits of this influence there is little cause for complaint. Orders are large and distribution is less interrupted by the shortage of cars. Railway earnings for May show an increase of 6.8 per cent. over last year and 17.4 per cent. over 1900.

Failures this week in the United States were 218, against 194 last week, 192 the preceding week and 185 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 16, against 20 last week, 12 the preceding week and 20 last year.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3.15 a3.35; best Patent, $4.80; choice Family, $4.05.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 79a81c; Philadelphia No. 2, 82½a83c; Baltimore No. 2, 82c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 69⅞c; Philadelphia No. 2, 65½a66c; Baltimore No 2, 66½a68c.

Oats—New York, No. 2, 45c; Philadelphia No. 2, 50½a51c; Baltimore No 2, 49¾c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $14.50a15.00; No 2 timothy, $13.00a14.00; No. 3 timothy $12.00a12.50.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Asparagus—Eastern Shore, Maryland, per dozen, prime, $1.50a2.00. Beets—Norfolk, per bunch, 3c. Cabbage—Charleston, Early York, per crate $1.25a1.40; do North Carolina, per crate $1.25a1.50 Cantaloupes—Florida, per crate $1.50a2.00. Cherries—Maryland, per brl, red, $2.50a2.75; do, white wax, per lb 4½a5. Cucumbers—Florida, per basket or box 75ca$1.00; do, Charleston, per basket $1.00a1.25. Eggplants—Florida, per crate $2.00a2.50. Green peas—Rappahannock, per brl $1.25a1.50; do, Potomacs, per brl $1.25a1.50; do, Patuxents, 90ca$1.00. Gooseberries—Maryland and 35a40; do, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per basket 60a70; do, Anne Arundel, per bu 90ca$1.00. Gooseberries—Maryland and Virginia, per lb 3½a4c. Huckleberries—North Carolina, per quart 8a12c. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 25a35c. Onions—Bermuda, per box $1.70a1.75; do, Egyptian, per sack $2.75a3.00 Peaches—Florida, per carrier $2.75a3.25. Radishes—Native, per 100 bunches, red, 50a75c; do, per 100 bunches, white, 75ca$1.00. Rhubarb—Native, per bunch 2a2½c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box 25a35c. Spring onions, per 100 bunches, 50a75c. Squash—Anne Arundel, per basket 40a50c. Strawberries—Eastern Shore, Virginia, per quart 5a6c; do, Maryland, per quart 5a6½; do, Anne Arundel, per quart 5a9. String beans—Charleston, per basket, green, 75ca$1.00; do, wax, 75ca$1.25. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, $2.00a3.00; do, fair to good, $1.75a2.25; do, culls, $1.25a1.50.

Potatoes—Old—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1, 65a70c; do, seconds, 50a60; do, New York, per bu, best stock, 65a70; do, seconds, 50a60; do, Western, per bu, prime, 65a70. New Potatoes—White—Charleston, per brl, No. 1, $3.00a3.50; do, seconds, $2.00a2.50; do, culls, 75ca$1.00; do, North Carolina, per brl, No. 1, $2.75a3.00.

Seed Potatoes.—Mine Houlton, Early Rose, $3.25 to $3.35; Maine grown Beauty of Hebron, $3.25 to $3.35; Maine grown Green Mountain, $3.24 to $3.30.

Provision and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 10¾c; bulk shoulders, 9¼; bulk bellies, 11¼; bacon clear rib sides, 11¾; bacon shoulders, 9¾; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 12; sugar-cured California hams, 9¾; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs and over, 13; refined lard, tierces, bris and 50-lb cans gross 11c.

Butter—Separator, 23a24c; Gathered Cream, 22a23; imitation, 19a20; Prints, 1-lb, 24a25; Rolls, 2-lb, 23a24; Dairy pts, Md., Pa., Va., —a23.

Eggs.—Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 15½a16c.

Cheese.—New York State cheddars, 11a11¾c; do do flats, 11½a11¾c; small, 12a12¼c. Ohio—Flats, 10½a11c; do picnic, 11½a12c. Skims, 9a10c. Swiss cheese, 14a14½c.

Live Poultry.—Hens, 13½a14c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens, 28a30c; young stags, 12a13c. Ducks, 15a16c.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 11a12c; cows and light steers, 8½ 9c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Choice steady, others 10 to 15c lower; good to prime steers $7.25a7.70; poor to medium, $5.00a6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50a5.25; cows, $1.50a6.00; heifers, $2.50a6.50; bulls, $2.50a5.00; calves, $2.00a6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00a6.40; grass Texans, $4.15. Hogs—mixed and butchers, $6.95a7.40; good to choice heavy $7.35a7.47½; rough heavy $7.00a7.30; light, $6.80a7.20; bulk of sales, $7.00a7.30. Sheep—sheep steady; lambs mostly 10c lower; good to choice wethers, $5.25a6.00; Western sheep, $5.25a6.00; native lambs, clipped, $5.25a $7.00; Western lambs $5.25a7.00.

East Liberty.—Cattle steady; choice, $7.15a7.50; prime, $6.75a7.00; good, $6.25 a6.70. Hogs steady; prime heavy hogs, $7.40a7.50; best mediums, $7.20; heavy Yorkers, $7.10a7.15; light do, $7.00a7.05; pigs, $6.70a6.80; roughs, $5.00a6.80. Sheep lower, best wethers, $4.85a5.00; culls and common, $2.00a2.50; choice lambs, $5.40a6.05; veal calves, $5.50a7.00

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

There are 72,628 miners in Mexico.

Michigan postal clerks have organized.

Barbers in Holland receive about $6 a week.

Holland (Mich.) tannery employes will form a union.

Laundry workers at New Haven, Conn., will organize.

Labor organizations at Bangor, Maine, will form a central union.

Memphis (Tenn.) union carpenters are trying to interest the non-union workmen of that city in a united labor movement.

CONGRESSMAN FITZPATRICK

Says Pe-ru-na is a Splendid Catarrhal Tonic.

Congressman T. Y. Fitzpatrick.

Hon. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with catarrh or who needs a good tonic."

—T. Y. FITZPATRICK.

A Good Tonic.

Pe-ru-na is a natural and efficient nerve tonic. It strengthens and restores the activity of every nerve in the body.

Through the use of Pe-ru-na the weakened or overworked nerves resume their natural strength and the blood vessels begin at once to regulate the flow of blood according to nature's laws. Congestions immediately disappear.

Catarrh Cured.

All phases of catarrh, acute or chronic, are promptly and permanently cured. It is through its operation upon the nervous system that Pe-ru-na has attained such a world-wide reputation as a sure and reliable remedy for all phases of catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

FACE HUMOURS

Pimples, Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Skin Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative purposes.

Complete Treatment for Humours, $1.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest case.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 60 doses, price, 25c.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Ripans Tabules are the best medicine in the world. There is scarcely any condition of ill health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a Ripans Tabule, and the price—10 for 5 cents—does not bar them from any home or justify any one in enduring ills that are easily cured. A family bottle containing 150 Tabules is sold for 60 cents. For sale by druggists.

At druggists.
The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. H NU 24. IT PAYS

DROPSY CURED IN 30 TO 60 DAYS. Write for particulars and 10 days' treatment free. O. E. Cullum Dropsy Med. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Everybody's Shoes Are Here . . . .

Every kind of Boot and Shoe for everybody—men, women, children and the babies, and for every business, every dress and every sport and pastime use. Whether you walk or ride play golf or ball, whether you fish or hunt, dance or go a-bicycling, or whether you like to be dressed up and keep so, we have Shoes for all these uses and for all these purposes.

Our Boots and Shoes are the very best, and our prices the very least.

Agent for W. L. Douglas' $3.00 and $3.50 Shoe for Men, and Queen Quality the famous $3.00 Shoe for Women.

If you want correct Footwear, come to headquarters for it.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2:30 p. m.

Methodist—Sprucetown, Children's services 10:30 a. m.; Centre Hall, 2:30 p. m.; Spring Mills, 7:30 p. m.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Union, afternoon; Georges Valley, evening.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10:30 a. m.; Spring Mills, 2:30 p. m.; Aaronsburg, 7:30 p. m.

Will be in Town Friday.

Photographer Smith will be in Centre Hall Friday. Come to his studio if you want first class work at a reasonable figure.

Married Monday Evening.

Daniel Boone and Miss Anna Cole, both of Linden Hall, were married at the Reformed parsonage, Boalsburg, by Rev. A. A. Black, Monday evening. The groom is a son of David Boone and the bride is a daughter of Perry Cole.

New Candidates.

Two new candidates for county offices have developed in Philipsburg, and they are asking the Republican party to advance them. They are J. N. Schoonover, of Philipsburg, who is out for Assembly, and H. H. Hewitt, also of Philipsburg, who wants to be Recorder of Centre county.

Paid Dept With Roses.

The Tulpehocken German Reformed church, near Lebanon, pays to Dillwyn Wistar, a descendant of Casper Wistar, 167 red roses as rent for the ground on which the church stands. The payment is in accordance with the terms of Caspar Wistar's demand at the time the ground was given, one hundred and fiifty-seven years ago.

Brightening up the Church.

The members of the Methodist church during the past two weeks gave their church home a general "brightening up." The interior was thoroughly cleaned and new carpet placed about the pulpit, altar and aisles. Only a short time ago a new organ was purchased and new altar furniture was substituted for the old.

Broke Open Child's Safe.

John W. Conley's house was entered some time ago by a sneak thief, who opened a trunk belonging to Mrs. White in which her little son kept a metal bank. The bank was broken and its contents, eight dollars in silver, taken from it. Nothing else in the house was disturbed. The door to the house was opened with a key and carefully locked again. Not a single article in the house was moved out of position except the trunk and bank.

Notice From Council.

All persons are hereby notified to properly repair, if needed, the walks in front of their premises, and trim all shade trees along the same to a height of eight feet. After ten days from the publication of this notice all walks not in proper condition will be repaired and all shade trees trimmed by the proper town authorities and the cost of the same will be collected from the persons neglecting to comply with this order.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.
June 12, 1902.

Condensed Bulletins.

Prof. H. A. Surface, professor of zoology and chairman of the library committee of the natural history club at Pennsylvania State College, has conceived the idea to condense bulletins and put them into proper form to be used by newspapers throughout the state. The bulletins as they leave the various departments of the college are too lengthy to be used in newspapers, and to recast them requires more work than the average county editor is willing to perform, even if he is acquainted with the subject. If Prof. Surface's idea is put into practice, the substance of many bulletins will appear in the weekly papers.

MINGLE-BOAL.

A Quiet Wedding Wednesday Afternoon in Centre Hall.

A quiet and unpretentious wedding took place in Centre Hall Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock when W. Gross Mingle, of Bellefonte, and Miss A. Mabelle Boal were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Schuyler of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. G. W. Kershner of the Reformed church, at the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Boal.

The couple entered the room, which was tastefully decorated with roses, unattended and without stepping to a wedding march. The bride, dressed in white Paris muslin carrying a bouquet of white carnations, and the groom in black looked very pretty. The omission of the usual attendants and music gave the affair proper solemnity, yet on the faces of the young couple could be read inward happiness.

The bride and groom scarcely need an introduction. The bride has hosts of friends on both sides of the county, and the groom through his business association and social qualities is well known throughout the county.

After the wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Mingle drove to Zion, where they boarded a train for the east. They will be at home at the Brockerhoff house after July 1.

The guests out of town were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mingle, and Misses Mingle, Bellefonte; Gross Yearick, Mrs. J. Emory Hoy, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Runkle, Pittsburg; Mrs. Agnes Spangler and grand daughter Ruth Barber, Joliet, Ill.; Mrs. C. H. Meyer and daughter, Millersburg. The bride's sisters and their families and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mingle, father and mother of the groom, and a few close personal friends were also present.

The presents were very pretty and costly.

PRETTY WEDDING.

J. C. Bryson and Miss Helen Woods Become Man and Wife.

A pretty wedding, witnessed by fifty guests took place in Boalsburg Wednesday, at 5 p. m., at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Woods. The bride was Miss Helen E. Woods, and the groom James C. Bryson, the officiating minister, Rev. D. E. Hepler, of the Presbyterian church.

The wedding march was rendered by Miss Mary Woods, of Pine Grove Mills. The bride and groom were attended by Dr. Samuel Woods, a brother of the bride, and Miss Janet Bryson, a sister of the groom, and by Dr. H. Russell Bryson and Miss Rose Woods, also a brother and sister respectively of the groom and bride. Mary Glenn, a niece of the bride, was flower girl. The ceremony was performed under a bell of white roses. The bride was attired in chiffon over tafata, and the bridesmaid in white Paris muslin. The rooms were beautifully decorated.

After the wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Bryson drove to Bellefonte and took the train east for Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Among the guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Gowger, Milton; Mrs. Martha D. Bryson and daughter, Watsontown; Dr. H. Russell Bryson, Lancaster; Dr. Samuel Woods, South Sharon; Will W. Woods, Pittsburg; Mrs. Dr. Glenn and daughter, Pittsburg; Mrs. M. D. Clingen and daughter, Lewisburg; Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart, State College; Miss Belle Rankin, Bellefonte; Dr. and Mrs. George Woods and family, Pine Grove Mills; Miss Roxanna Brisbin, Centre Hall.

Married.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Wednesday evening, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, Clarence E. Noll, of Pleasant Gap, and Minnie Sholl, of Rebersburg.

Marriage Licenses.

James Nixon, Philipsburg.
Ada Lamb, Cuba Mines.

Howard Herrington, Philipsburg.
Eva Nixon, Philipsburg.

James C. Bryson, Watsontown.
Helen E. Woods, Boalsburg.

John W. Packer, Yarnell.
Carrie Miller, Howard.

Harry G. Miller, Haines Twp.
Laura Stover, Penn Twp.

Daniel C. Bohn, Linden Hall.
Anna Cole, Linden Hall.

W. Gross Mingle, Bellefonte.
A. Mabel Boal, Centre Hall.

Clarence E. Noll, Pleasant Gap.
Minnie Sholl, Rebersburg.

Nominations in Stephenson County.

In Stephenson county, Illinois, two young men, opposite in politics, who are well known to the Reporter readers, aspired to political honors, one of whom—Prof. Cyrus Grove—was successful in securing the Democratic nomination for the office of Superintendent of public schools. The other aspirant—Wm. Harpster, Republican, formerly of this place, although he missed the nomination for Sheriff, made an excellent run, and no doubt will be heard of again in Stephenson county politics. Mr Grove was defeated for the office of county superintendent in a close contest at the last election for that office, but this time he hopes to win.

Hurrah for Potter township Democratic blood in Illinois!

PENNYPACKER NOMINATED.

Sullen but Obedient Delegates Bow to the Will of Their Master.

Sullen but obedient slaves of M. S. Quay Wednesday carried out his ironbound orders, and Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, cousin and eulogist of the senior Senator, is the nominee of the Republican Machine for Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The vote on the first and only ballot was: Pennypacker, 206; Elkin, 152. The name of Waters was withdrawn, and thus the nomination of Pennypacker was assured.

Senator Quay, by an unopposed vote of the convention, was elected chairman of the State Committee.

Hitched to the chariot wheels of the amiable jurist are William M. Brown, of Lancaster county, noted chiefly for the high regard entertained for him by the powerful oleomargarine combination, who was forced on the ticket for Lieutenant Governor, and Isaac Brown, of Erie, a stalwart henchman of the Machine, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

For the first time since he had been its dictator in Pennsylvania politics Quay, looking old and haggard, was hissed, not once, but often, in the convention that owned him as its master. Assisting him in the farce of naming a ticket were his colleague, Senator Penrose, and that famous acrobatic politician, Congressman Joseph C. Sibley.

$180,000 FOR STATE.

Schwab Gives $60,000; White, $20,000; Carnegie, $100,000.

Charles M. Schwab was the commencement orator at State College Wednesday. At the conclusion of Mr. Schwab's address President Atherton announced that Mr. and Mrs. Schwab had made a gift to the college of $60,000 for a new chapel; that Jas. Gilbert White, of New York, had donated $20,000 to the college, the income of which is to be divided between four fellowships for poor young men, and that arrangements had been made whereby the gift of $100,000 from Carnegie for a college library would be accepted.

THIS SCOUNDREL

Should Be Made to Suffer for His Attempted Assault.

Flemington residents are excited over the efforts of a man to commit a foul crime on a crippled young woman in that place Sunday, and when the girl made a noise that summoned her 89 year old grandmother into the room, the scamp made an indecent proposal to her. The scoundrel did not succeed in his purpose in either case. The grandmother was sitting on the porch at the time, and the man, knowing the almost helpless condition of the girl, entered the room where she was through another part of the house and threw the girl on the floor.

Will Bore for Oil.

The Union Oil and Gas Co., of Port Royal, has selected a site on the farm of John Harry, in Tuscarora township about one fourth mile from the Union School House, on the road leading to the farm of James London, where they will begin boring for oil. The contractor, Mr. Uhlman, of Warren county, has the derrick in place and is awaiting the coming of a stationary engine to propel the drill.

Mrs. Potter Broke Her Arm.

Mrs. Joshua T. Potter, of near this place, jumped from a spring wagon while in motion, and broke her arm in two places between the wrist and elbow. Mr. Potter and the family were on their way to church, and in passing through the farm lane the neck-yoke became detached, and fearing a wreck, Mrs. Potter jumped from the moving wagon with the above noted result. Dr. Lee reduced the fracture.

Three Teachers Selected.

The Centre Hall school board at a meeting held Monday night fixed the tax rate at six and one-half and one and one half mills, respectively, for school and building purposes. This tax, which is not more than has been laid for some years past, will almost if not entirely wipe out the debt incurred by the purchase of the Public School Park.

The teachers elected were as follows: Grammar, James B. Strohm; Secondary, F. A. Foreman; Primary, Miss Anna Bartholomew. The salaries fixed were the same as heretofore—$35.00, $32 00 and $32 00. Per Month.

Keith's.

Another all comedy show which is likely to make laughter resound at Keith's from 12 30 to 10 30 daily this week is indicated by the names which form the announced programme. This house, noted far and wide for its three hours of laughter and song, has not had, it may be anticipated, a show embracing more enjoyable comedy than is to be provided this week. The entertainment embraces a comedy entitled "Dickey" in which will be seen Clayton White and Marie Stuart, than whom there are no more capable performers in variety.

INSURANCE.—Life, Fire, Accident, Sickness. The most reliable companies. W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.
Centre Hall

LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin V. Musser attended the commencement exercises at State College Wednesday, that being their first visit to the institution.

Mrs. George Ishler has opened an ice cream parlor at her home in Tusseyville and will serve ice cream, cake and lemonade every Saturday evening.

Hon. L. Rhone was in Philadelphia over Sunday returning to Centre Hall Monday. Tuesday he went to Harrisburg to attend the Republican state convention.

To-day (Thursday) is the time set for grading about the Presbyterian church. It is the intention of the congregation to build a new walk and fix up generally before the meeting of the Presbytery in October.

Mrs. D. J. Meyer, Mrs. F. O. Bairfoot, Mrs. W. F. Bradford, Mrs. J. F. Alexander, Misses Grace Smith, Emma McCoy and Bertha Wolf attended the funeral of Mrs. Reifsnyder in Millheim, which took place Tuesday.

C. D. Runkle, of Pittsburg, arrived in Centre Hall Wednesday morning. Mr. Runkle drew one of the lucky numbers in the Oklahoma land "lottery" recently conducted by the government. He expects to visit his plot again in October.

Fred Christine, son of Rev. F. F. Christine, of Hardin, Ohio, is now in Pittsburg where he has secured employment. Since leaving Elysburg, Northumberland county, about a year ago, he has been attending school most of the time at Ada, Ohio.

Wm. Bare, who is employed by W. F. Rockey, the Tusseyville produce dealer, came to this office Wednesday and made application for a "job" to climbing a tree, thinking the Reporter menageries not complete without a well trained bear. Mr. Bare is too cunning a customer to confine with a 'coon.

Mrs. Daniel W. Poorman, of York, accompanied by her son Ritter and two little daughters, is at the home of Veterinary Surgeon John Ritter, and will remain for some time. Mr. Poorman may join them later if he can secure a leave of absence from the firm which he has faithfully served for a number of years.

Miss M. Eloise Schuyler was so fortunate as to receive notice on the same day of her election to two positions, one in the public schools of Cape May the other in the public schools of Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y. She accepted the latter. Sea Cliff is said to be one of the most beautiful suburbs of Brooklyn and a very popular summer resort.

Novel Features.

"Water Babies" magic colored transformation pictures to amuse the children, and a high standard colored comic supplement will be given each week as attractive features with the Pittsburg Sunday Dispatch. In order to obtain these features order the Sunday Dispatch at once.

Sophia Taylor.

Mrs. Sophia Taylor, widow of John R. Taylor, died at the home of her only survivor, John J. Taylor, east of Centre Hall. The burial will take place Friday afternoon in the Union cemetery, services at one p. m. at the house. Her age was almost eighty-two years. Dropsy coupled with old age was the cause of her death.

The deceased's maiden name was Sophia Weaver and was the second wife of Mr. Taylor.

SCHOOL REPORT.—Statement of Centre Hall Borough, for year ending June 2, 1902.

Whole number of schools	Four
Number of teachers employed	Four
Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools	122
Average daily attendance	101
Cost of each pupil per month	1 73
Mills levied for school purposes	6½
Mills levied for building purposes	1½
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	$925 91
Amount of tax levied for building purposes, if any	197 08

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—MONEY REC'D.

Balance on hand from last year	$66 15
Received from State Appropriation	605 09
From collector, including taxes of all kinds	918 51
Individual tuition	11 00
From all other sources, township tuition	187 70
Total receipts	$1818 25

TREASURER'S ACCT—MONEY PAID OUT.

For teachers' wages	$1113 00
Amount paid teachers for attending county Institute	34 75
For rent and repairs, walk, $102.03, other repairs, $9.90	114 90
For fuel, $96 21; insurance, $11 40; rods, $9 45; commencement expenses, $5 00; printing, $3.00; freight and express, $1. 0; expenses to election of county superintendent, $12 81; other expenses, $18 60	166 39
Fees of collectors, $31.59. Treasurer $53.15	84 16
Salary of secretary, expenses, stationery, postage, etc	25 00
Auditors' fees	6 00
Interest paid, if any	26 50
For text books	38 72
For supplies, $88 82; maps, $15.00	83 82
For janitor	45 51
Total money paid out	$1691 74

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand, if any	$126 59
Amount due treasurer from tax collector	134 91
Amount due on individual tuition	27 50
Total bal. in cash and tuition due district	$289 01
Total debt of district	$500 00
Total debt in excess of resources	211 00

We certify that the above is correct,

F. A. FOREMAN,
W. W. SPANGLER,
THOS. L. MOORE, AUDITORS.
June 2, 1902, Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Piney Coal & Oil Company will be held at the Centre Hall Hotel in the Borough of Centre Hall, on Friday the 27th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The distribution of the assets of the company arising out of the sale of the company's real estate in Clarion county, Pa., will be considered, and all other matters relating to the distribution of said fund among the stockholders of said company, and the settlement of all accounts, and business necessary for a dissolution of said company.

N. B. SPANGLER, Secretary. H. Y. STITZER, President.
Centre Hall, Pa., June 10 1902. jun12 3t

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

Chop off The "Side Issues."

The old adage was "Don't put all your eggs in one basket. Andrew Carnegie has bettered it thus: "Put all your eggs in one basket and watch that basket." Splendid advice for you and me, farmer, merchant, anybody. That J. Pierpont Morgan can govern a multitude of railroads, finance a billion dollar steel trust, and organize the consolidation of the world's shipping interests, does not prove that YOU or I can run anything on the side, except that the present business suffers. Concentration counts. Now this is just what we have been trying to do since 1889. The mercantile pursuit is one business and that is all we want to do. We are studying every detail in it. Pricing it in such shape so as to give you all that your dollar can possibly buy. The old story, of which we have told you frequently, counts largely in this deal. Chop off the "Side Issues."

A Down Pour of Rare Bargains.

Hand sprayer, very handy 50c.
Nobby Buggy whip, rare bargain 10c.
The "Electric" lawn mower, 16 in. cut 2.50
Oil stove, single, 3½ in. wick, 2 to burn 1.00
" " double " " " 1.75
The Famous American Washing Machine 3.50
Lane's Wagon Jack, in two sizes 1.25 & 1.50
Felt Window shades, on spring Roller 10c.
Oil " " " 25c.
Arbuckle's and Lion Coffee 10c.
Banner Lye 10c.
Cuticle soda, in 2lb cans 10c.
Men's Working Shirt 25c.
Needles, 25 in Pack 1c.
Come and see the rest.

Our Stock is always full of the Following:

Poultry netting in all widths. Barb and Smooth wire, Salt Fish, Chain and bucket Pumps and their supplies, Plastering Hair, Tar Paper Nos. 2 & 3, Sheeting Paper, etc., etc.
Get your supply at

THE STAR.

Bargains . . .

Bargains . . .

Bargains . .

Bargains in Ladies' Belts, Shirt Waists, Men's Fancy Shirts—your choice for 50 cents.

Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries.

A very beautiful assortment of Apliques, Neckwear, Carpets.

Best 5 Cent Calico in the market.

Produce of all kinds wanted.

Your patronage is solicited.

C. P. Long's Store

Children's Wash Suits and Extra Trousers

THE NEW TWO BUTTON DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK

A more popular style this season than ever for summer and outing wear. Made by hand; permanent shape; exclusive fabrics.

FOR the Double-Breasted Sack Suit [Coat and Trousers] the principal fabrics used are fancy flannels, genuine homespuns, wool crashes, striped serge, blue, black or Oxford homespuns, serge or unfinished worsted. Many of the fancy cloths are confined patterns shown by us exclusively.

These suits are made up for us. The taste with which all the findings are matched and selected, the perfect harmony between the suiting, the linings, buttons and trimmings, make every garment an artistic creation and shows what care and thought we expend on even the smallest details of workmanship.

Beyond all this are the practical advantages of the clothes—their fit and durability. The permanent shape worked into every garment as it is tailored and the encouraging thought that at last you can sell your customer a thin suit that does not hang upon him like a rag; but instead earn his gratitude by making it possible for him to be at once cool and well dressed during the hot weather.

Call and see them.

GRAND ARMY SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Yours for service,
MONTGOMERY & CO.
Leading Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers.
Both Telephones. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Negligee Shirts—Cool—Breezy Underwear

Panama Hats—The Genuine Ponce and Guayaquil Hats.

Potters Mills.

Smith Bros., of Spring Mills, spent Sunday afternoon with their mother, who at this writing is very ill.

Prof. Neff, wife and children came to this place to enjoy the fresh mountain air Saturday.

The Sunday school at Sprucetown will hold Children's Day services on Sunday morning, June 15, at 9 30. All are cordially invited.

The festival held by the C. M. A. was a grand success and the boys deserve praise for having everything so nicely arranged, also for having a good band. The band was from Penn Hall. Their music was fine, many thanks to all who contributed toward it.

Dave Keller, wife and two sons spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs Reish.

Miss Gertrude Spangler, of Centre Hall, and a friend from New York, were callers in town Friday.

Quite a number from this side attended the show last week.

Boalsburg.

Charles Shirk, who had his ankle injured by his team running off, is able to be around on crutches.

Prof. Rothrock and family, of Catawissa, are at present visiting at the home of Mr. Henry Fredrick.

Messrs. Geo. Fortney and Tom. Mothersbaugh, accompanied by their best girls, attended the commencement exercises at State College on Sunday. Do you hear the wedding bells ringing! Just stop to listen.

Messrs. Harry and Robert Bailey spent several days at the home of their uncle Mr. T. S. Bailey, of State College.

Prof. Stahr, principal of the Pine Grove High School, spent last Friday at the home of Rev. A. A. Black.

Don't forget the social on Friday evening. Everybody come and bring your friends.

Dr. Samuel Woods, of Sharon, is at present visiting under the parental roof.

After a very successful term, the summer Normal has closed. The class in short hand, under the direction of Mr. Murray, made remarkable progress.

Miss Belle Rankin, of Bellefonte, is at present gracing the home of Miss Janet M'Farlane.